

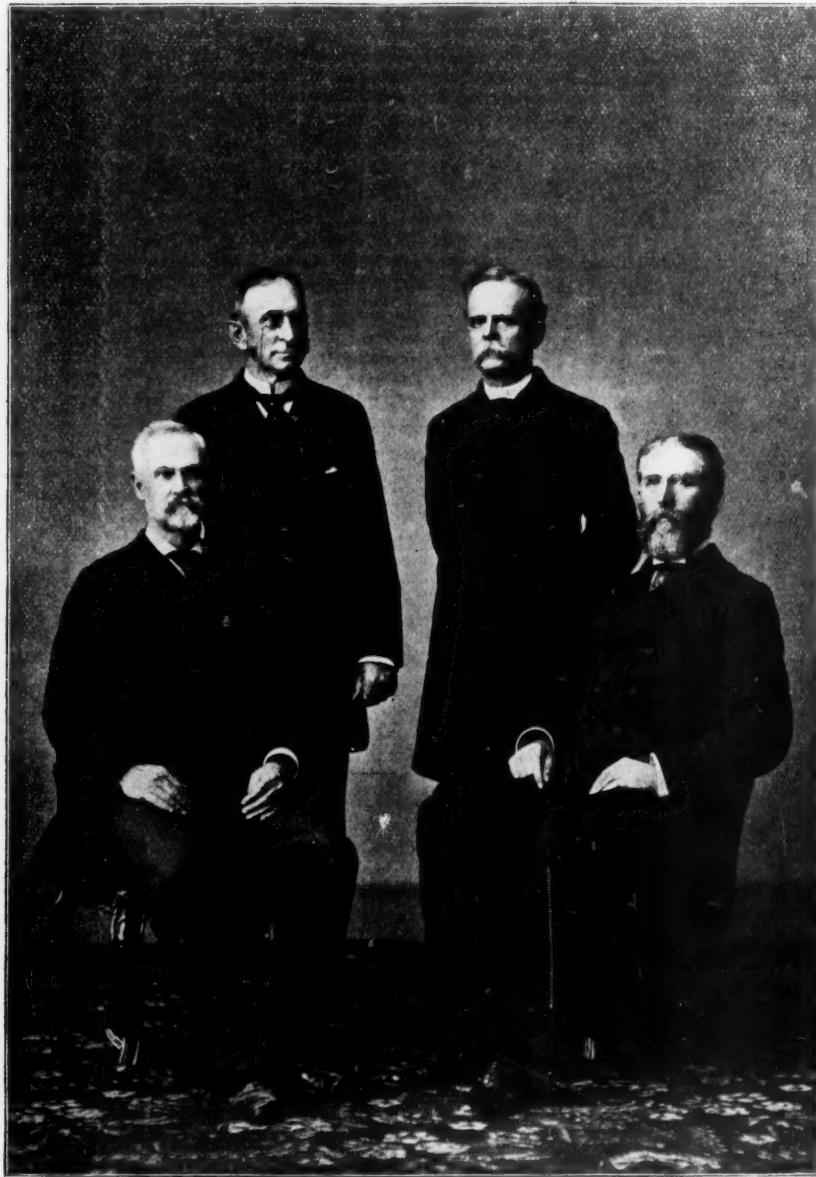
Volume LXXXI



Number 1

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 2 January 1896



THE AMERICAN BOARD'S DEPUTATION TO JAPAN.

REV. J. G. JOHNSON, D. D.                    REV. A. H. BRADFORD, D. D.  
HON. W. P. ELLISON.                            REV. J. L. BARTON, D. D.  
*[From a photograph by Ichida, Kobe, Japan.]*

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER.

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

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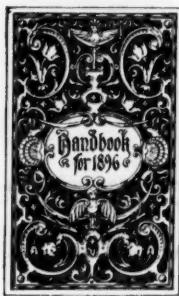
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# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXXI

Boston Thursday 2 January 1896

Number 1



"I thought you had reached the limit last year, but it is better than ever," says a New York pastor. The subdivisions of the weekly prayer meeting topics and the topics for Passion Week, communion seasons, and missionary meetings are specially approved features of this issue.

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In the recently published letters of Matthew Arnoid is a sentence which would be appropriate if transformed into a resolution for the new year, and for all after years of life. "To make habitual war on depression and low spirits, which in one's early youth one is apt to indulge," he says, "is one of the things one learns as one gets older. They are noxious alike to body and mind, and already partake of the nature of death." This is strikingly said, and it is perfectly true in human experience. Cheerfulness is a Christian duty we say, but it is a privilege as well, and like many other privileges not to be attained without thought and effort. Depression and despair are enemies to be fought against—elements of the evil world over which faith wins its victory. They "already partake of the nature of death," and our Lord came that we might have life and have it abundantly. In literature pessimism is the precursor of oblivion. It is weakness, and the world loves and follows strength to its clear airs and far-seeing mountain tops. In philosophy the higher instinct of the race is arrayed against the leaders who insist that its pathway leads it swiftly to the pit. In religion the very essence of Christianity—too often denied, but fundamental in the creed of church or individual—is "glad tidings of great joy." A resolve to live in the pure light of Christian cheerfulness, carried out through a life of faith and prayer, will bring us growing joy, and make our witness for the Master effective in the world.

In our issue of Dec. 12 we spoke of the remarkable influence of Rev. J. T. Gulick of Japan in leading the late eminent Professor Romanes back to Christian faith.

Dr. Gulick's reply to Professor Romanes's question how he retained his belief in the midst of his scientific researches is published in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for the present month. It is a very interesting statement and appeals to the candid consideration of every thoughtful man. It was hardly necessary that Professor Romanes should have had the profound respect he professed for Dr. Gulick's scientific attainments in order to be deeply influenced by this reply to his question. He had himself published six solid volumes on the theory of evolution, yet he declared that the generalizations which Dr. Gulick had reached during his twenty years' thought were of more importance to that theory than anything that has been published in the post-Darwinian period. More than that, Professor Romanes found in Dr. Gulick a counselor, who helped him to a trust in God which he had surrendered. Here is a happy illustration of the influence of faithful missionaries far beyond their fields of labor, and not less of the fact that the fruits of a Christian's diligent study in any direction may not only strengthen his mind and cheer his life, but may be used to bring spiritual blessings to others whom apart from these studies he would never have known.

The First Congregational Church in Denver is to be congratulated on having secured as its pastor Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob of Albany, N. Y. Dr. Ecob is a graduate of Andover Seminary and was for several years pastor of the Congregational church in Augusta, Me. His pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany has been one of strong and beneficent influence. He withdrew from the presbytery four years ago on account of the action of the General Assembly, though he says that action was the occasion rather than the cause of his assuming an independent position. But he was so strong in the love of his people that they gladly retained him as their pastor, and they have ever since stood loyally with him. He regards the action of our National Council at Syracuse, in its declaration concerning Christian unity, to have planted itself on the only rational and practical basis of church unity yet propounded, and returns to the Congregational fold with the purpose to devote himself to the work of federation among the denominations as a step toward unity. We anticipate for Dr. Ecob a spiritual and successful ministry in Denver.

An American Anti-Saloon League was formed in Washington, D. C., Dec. 18. The convention was attended by representatives of a number of temperance organizations throughout the country. Its purpose is thus expressed in its constitution:

The object of this league is the suppression of the saloon. To this end we invite the alliance of all who are in harmony with this object, and the league pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such and to maintain an attitude of neutrality upon questions of public policy not directly and

immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

Its president is Hon. Hiram Price of Iowa, Rev. H. H. Russell of Columbus, O., is superintendent, James L. Ewin of Washington, secretary, and F. W. Walsh of Boston, treasurer. Among its officers are Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Massachusetts, Bishops Galloway of Mississippi and Kephart of Maryland and other well-known men. The league will co-operate with the National Temperance Society in efforts to secure the passage of its bill for a commission of inquiry as to the alcoholic liquor traffic and has other important measures in view. The attendance represented temperance workers throughout the country, and its avowed purposes show that it may accomplish great good and that it is worthy of hearty and generous support.

A hopeful method of concentrating the strength of a group of churches upon problems of the vicinage is that to which the Evangelical Alliance is just now calling attention. In a series of brief but forceful leaflets it sets forth the advantages of local alliances organized on an evangelical doctrinal basis, but laboring especially for the social improvement of the community through better enforcement of law, the rescue of the unfortunate and depraved, better observance of Sunday and larger interest in educational and civic matters of common concern. Other benefits of such an organization would be the cultivation of Christian fellowship and the avoidance of waste and competition between the denominations. The plan has the hearty endorsement of men like Drs. Parkhurst, F. E. Clark, J. H. Barrows and J. H. Vincent, and practical aid in consummating the endeavor in any city or town will be gladly given by the secretary of the alliance, Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., 511 United Charities Building, New York.

## THE RETURN OF THE JAPANESE DEPUTATION.

There is widespread rejoicing among all who have held in prayerful thought the four men who early in September left San Francisco to carry sympathy and counsel to our Japanese brethren that this deputation is once more in this country, having sailed in through the Golden Gate on Christmas Eve. Dr. J. L. Barton and Hon. W. P. Ellison of the Prudential Committee are expected in Boston this week and the other two members of the committee, Dr. J. G. Johnson of Chicago and Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, are probably just now also reaching their respective homes. The deputation has been abundantly favored in its journeys over land and sea, accorded the heartiest of welcomes by both missionaries and native Christians in Japan, has made thorough and patient inquiry into conditions there prevalent and has reached decisions with great unanimity of opinion.

Just what are its ultimate conclusions on

questions at issue, most of which relate to matters of internal administration, will not, of course, transpire until the deputation makes its official report to the Prudential Committee, which appointed it. This account of stewardship will probably be rendered in the course of a fortnight. At present we need to do little more than chronicle the fact of their return, though it is safe to infer from the cheerful tone of their letters that their mission has not been a fruitless one. Certainly the sojourning in Japan for three months of these four wise, genial and able representatives of American Congregationalism could not but bring fresh courage and enthusiasm to our workers there, who have felt so keenly for the last few years the exceedingly complicated nature of the task upon their hands. And we are sure that the advancement of Christianity in this young empire will be more rapid and permanent because of the labors and influence of this commission.

In this connection it may be of interest to recall the circumstances of previous deputations sent out by the Board. There have been only two in all the long history of its operation in foreign lands. In 1854 Secretary Anderson and Dr. Thompson went to India, stopping on their return in Turkey. In 1883 Secretaries Clark and Alden and Mr. Elbridge Torrey of the Prudential Committee visited Turkey, being joined on the other side of the water by the late Dr. A. L. Chapin of Beloit and Prof. C. M. Mead, who aided the official representatives of the Board in their investigations on missionary soil.

The Board has certainly not erred in sending too many deputations to foreign lands. The outcome of their work abundantly justifies the incidental expense, but as respects the cost involved in this deputation to Japan it should be understood that it was met entirely by private subscription by a few individuals. Gentlemen in Chicago provided for Dr. Johnson and Eastern givers of like-minded generosity assumed the expenses of the other three members of the committee. Thus there has been no drain upon the regular resources of the Board, but even if this had been the case we are confident that no item of expense could be more legitimate or productive of more valuable results than that involved in the occasional sending of well equipped deputations to our various mission fields.

#### 1895—THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Great advances have been made of late in writing contemporary history. The thoughtful student of his own times will not fail now at the beginning of the year to spend a few hours in some library looking over the files of selected newspapers and magazines to refresh his memory of the course of events in 1895. He will find that no science has progressed faster than that of writing history, till the world's life has come to be reproduced by the press with almost photographic accuracy.

In our review of the year we give religious events the first place. The unprejudiced student recognizes the fact that they were never more clearly entitled to it than they are today. The interest in the Eastern question turns on its religious aspects. The restraining hand on the rising passions of Americans and Englishmen facing each other is the hand of Christian fellowship. The unity of nations which men hope for has for its basis religious sympathy. In

whatever direction we look over the paths trodden by human footsteps through the year just closed the influence of religion is prominent, and that alone suggests any controlling purpose giving direction to their tangled mazes. No more striking fact appears as we look backward than this growing recognition of the permanent element of religion as the most vital force in history, in political, social and personal life. Scientific, philosophical and speculative thinkers alike accept it as a fact that the foundations of moral and spiritual truths, though beyond the bounds of exact observation, are always essential factors to be included in their researches. Materialism is yielding to the claims of the spiritual in human experience.

Widespread disturbances in the East have brought the subject of missions into new prominence and made it of chief interest in religious circles. The ideas of individual responsibility, of exalted humanity, of brotherhood and liberty introduced into ancient nations by Christian teachers and preachers of necessity have been potent factors in creating these disturbances. They have kindled new ambitions in Japan, have quickened thought in India, have roused bitter opposition in China and Turkey. In the two latter countries massacres of missionaries, suspension of the work of Christian colleges and schools and destruction of their property have been only incidents of great political movements, but they have shown how closely the missionary efforts of the United States and England have been united in the birth throes of the new life that is coming to Eastern nations. Financial depression has reduced greatly the income of missionary societies. Japan is foremost in discussing the self-government of Christian churches, and the American Board has wisely sent a deputation to consult with Japanese Christians concerning its future policy in that country. It has returned and its report may soon be expected. Similar questions will soon demand attention in other nations, and their appearance is a hopeful sign. But they indicate a new stage in the history of missions with great and pressing problems.

Christian unity has continued to hold the attention of leaders in the various denominations. The Pope's invitation to the Eastern Catholic Church to unite with the Roman has called forth from the authorities of the former a warning against the proselytizing efforts of the latter. His encyclical calling on Protestant bodies to return to the mother church shows that the Roman Church contemplates no union with other Christian bodies except by absorbing them. Episcopalians, by the declaration of their national convention at Minneapolis, have practically receded from the Lambeth propositions, and demand also acceptance of their prayer book and ritual as conditions of union. Unitarians have offered to unite with everybody who will profess as great liberality as they do. Congregationalists have proposed as a basis of union belief in Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord, in the church and in the Bible, which each may interpret according to the dictates of his own conscience. It was just that liberty of interpretation which created divisions in the Christian Church, and it will continue to do so till that liberty is freely admitted by all and the results of such interpretation are accepted for what they are worth. Yet one can hardly fail

to see in these things a real movement toward unity in aim and spirit, only to be maintained with diversities of administration. Investigation of the basis of religious beliefs is more free than it was a year ago, but it is also more reverent. Christians have come nearer to one another. Christianity is more inclusive. It gives more generous and intelligent recognition to diversities of operations in different races and nations which yet it acknowledges as wrought by the same Spirit. Christianity also recognizes more than ever before the value of aspirations and faith in other religions.

Yet the forces are still mighty which would tear Christians asunder. Nations which claim to be Christian have for more than twelve long months stood by to look on the most barbaric and extensive martyrdom of Christians by Muslims in the whole Christian era, and yet have been so jealous of one another that they have not lifted a finger to stop the wholesale slaughter, and the new year opens with hundreds of thousands of starving survivors in Armenia, and money not offered to buy them food. It is a strange comment on the progress of humanity that the greatest massacres of Christians in the Christian era occurred in the year 1895. In America many Protestants are promoting political organization against Roman Catholics. If hatred of the Jews is less rampant in Russia, it is growing in Germany and Austria.

Efforts to force conformity within religious denominations have met with varying success. Presbyterians in the United States have pressed further the attempt of their General Assembly to secure control of their theological seminaries, but have gained nothing so far. The letter of six Episcopal bishops last winter declaring authoritatively the church doctrines of the incarnation and inspiration probably raised more questions than it settled. The Liberal party in England made Canon Farrar Dean of Canterbury and Canon Freemantle Dean of Ripon, but when the party was overthrown Welsh disestablishment, which seemed near at hand, was defeated. Perhaps these movements are only eddies in the stream of Christian progress toward that harmony of Christian life whose ideal is freedom because force is unnecessary and uncalled for.

The revival of patriotism which the churches have diligently labored for seems to have had its share of influence in bringing forth an ambition to fight other nations which has just found expression in an outbreak of war talk between the United States and England. But this, let us hope, is only an incidental evil in the development of that loyalty to country which would make it, not the most belligerent toward other countries, but the most helpful to them all.

The younger Christian life of the churches is in favor of closer affiliation of all followers of Jesus Christ and the realization of Christian union in practical measures for the uplifting of mankind. The great convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. in Boston last July, and the conventions of Methodist and Baptist young people's societies in Chattanooga and in Baltimore, made impressions which were felt throughout the entire country. In the spirit which they exhibited the whole Christian church may face the present year with courage, though with grave consciousness of great problems to be solved only by steadfast faith, unceasing prayer and whole souled service of Christ.

## 1895—THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, STATECRAFT AND INDUSTRY.

During the past year the people of the United States have reaped bounteous crops of the staple products; have taken from the mines vast quantities of gold, silver, copper and iron; have suffered much from flood and fire; have received fair prices for the fruit of their co-operation with nature, and higher wages than in 1894 for the labor of their hands—whether done in the field, in the home or factory. The shrinkage in values has abated, capital has again dared to take risks in investments, truer conceptions respecting national monetary standards have found lodgment in the minds of the masses, and, as the new year opens, naught bars the way to national prosperity save our national legislators' persistence in refusing to treat the subjects of tariff and currency reform as questions of national economy and statecraft. The national debt has increased since the national revenue has not equaled the expenditures, and the drain upon the gold reserve of the Treasury has compelled the Administration to issue bonds. The year can scarcely be counted one in which the cause of bimetallism has made marked advance, either here or abroad. The facts refuse to conform to the theories of the friends of silver. The enormous increase of gold output during the year is by no means its least significant phenomenon.

The popular will, as recorded in the municipal, State and congressional elections, is clearly against both the Democratic and Populist parties. The Fifty-third Congress, which expired in March, died with a record of imbecility and inanity beyond that of any of its predecessors. The Fifty-fourth Congress is controlled by the Republicans and may be expected to act consistently and vigorously, if not always wisely. New Jersey, for the first time in many years, and Maryland and Kentucky, for the first time in their history, have Republican governors. The disintegration of the Bourbon Democracy of the South has proceeded at a rapid rate, and it is doubtful whether it ever will be solid again on other than racial issues. In the North the American Protective Association has done much to add to the perplexities of the Republican party, and complicated local and State issues.

Although the cause of municipal reform received a setback in New York city when Tammany won in the fall elections, the reform as a whole has made great strides during the past year. With honest police commissioners in New York city it has been found possible to suppress the Sunday saloon and eliminate most, if not all, of the blackmail upon which the police formerly grew rich. Chicago has elected a reform mayor and indorsed by a popular vote the principle of a civil service based on merit. New Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia have seen the beginnings of movements calculated to redeem them from misrule. Boston has secured a better charter, and in municipal elections throughout the land the tone of the campaign has been raised much, and in many instances the candidates of citizens rather than the tools of politicians have been elected to office.

The cause of woman's suffrage has not marched on with strides, though it has gained somewhat, chiefly in the West and South. Massachusetts has declined to instruct its legislators to grant even municipal suffrage to women. The South Carolina

Constitutional Convention considered the project of granting suffrage to women, but finally spurned it, even though some men, otherwise conservative, thought they saw in it a method of insuring white supremacy. The Canadian House of Commons, by a vote of 105 to 47, rejected a woman's suffrage act. In Utah, however, the Constitutional Convention has made the organic law of the future State so inclusive that women from the first will have civic rights and duties similar to those of men. Bismarck has intimated that German politics would be much nobler if women were voters, and throughout Christendom women have influenced electors, officials and statesmen more than ever before, even though they have usually had to do it by indirect methods.

The Federal Supreme Court once more has full ranks, Justice Peckham taking the place of Justice Jackson, deceased. It is doubtful whether the court stands quite as high in public esteem as it did before its decisions affirming the unconstitutionality of the income tax section of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Law. Not that its final verdict was not popular, but some of the features of the court's treatment of this important case were such as to lessen confidence in its infallibility and exemption from the partisanship to which laymen are subject.

Two decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court, one denying the constitutionality of the Eight Hour Law and the other shattering the Whisky Trust, are worth noting. The Iowa Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Mule Liquor Law under which that State—formerly prohibition—is now operating its traffic in intoxicants. The United States Circuit Court has denied the authority of the State of South Carolina, under its Dispensary Law, to shut out of the State liquor manufactured without the State and brought into it in original packages, and the same court refused to interpose a judicial decree forbidding the holding of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, notwithstanding it was alleged that representation in it was to be determined by methods which denied suffrage to many of the black voters of the State.

The Federal Supreme Court's reaffirmation of the authority of Federal equity court judges to issue injunctions and punish, without trial by jury, all who in labor trouble them, the judges, adjudge guilty of disobedience or contempt of the judicial decrees has given the stamp of highest authority to the policy which the Federal authorities—judicial and executive—pursued in 1894, and has determined once for all the right of the nation to insist on the maintenance of order, the continuity of traffic and transportation, and the authority of Federal officials when State officials prove recreant or incompetent. To those who deplore this extension of the authority of equity court judges and the denial of the right of trial by jury there is but one recourse left now, viz., to annul the authority upon which the Supreme Court now relies. That the organized laborers of the country, as well as many others not of their ranks, deplore this extension of Federal authority has been proved by the way in which they have shown their sympathy for Mr. Debs, the most prominent sufferer of the penalty for contempt of court.

Compared with 1894 it has been a quiet year in the labor world. Brooklyn and Philadelphia, the former in January, the

latter in December, have been the scenes of great strikes among the employés of the street railway companies. In both instances, until they indulged in violence and attacked non union laboreis, the strikers had the sympathy of the public—thanks to the persistent exactions of the monopolies. But in Brooklyn, where the contest lasted for weeks and seven thousand of the State militia were summoned to secure and preserve peace, both the strikers and the city officials lost the public sympathy, the latter by their supineness, the former by their malicious injury of fellowmen, and the company's property. New Orleans has seen a labor riot, complicated by the caste hatred of whites for blacks. In New York the victims of the "sweating system" have twice won victories over the contractors, who desire to maintain that vicious system of manufacturing clothing. In several other labor controversies in the metropolis, Bishop Potter has won honor as a man and servant of God by successfully serving as arbitrator.

Great Britain has seen two great strikes, one among the operators in the shoe factories, which was finally settled with honor by the arbitration of the Rosebery ministry; the other a great strike among the shipmakers on the Clyde which is still on, all efforts to induce the owners to arbitrate having failed. In Great Britain, as well as in the United States, there has been a reaction among the trades-unionists against socialism, and conservatives once more control the machinery of the highest trades-union assemblies.

Temperance reform has made no notable variations. Prohibition as a partisan issue is weaker, if anything, than it was a year ago. Local option in limited areas is the only theory that in practice seems to be holding its own. Georgia has refused to establish a dispensary system similar to South Carolina's, which system there, after Jan. 1, will be authorized by the new constitution. The rigid enforcement of the Sunday Excise Law in New York city has lessened crime there, improved the tone of the police force and complicated local and State politics to such an extent that the revision or indorsement of this law will be one of the live subjects discussed by the next legislature. Maine and New Hampshire have seen a somewhat stricter enforcement of their prohibitory laws.

Congress, by passing the Anti-lottery Bill in March, made it possible to attack the lottery companies in such a way as to practically put an end to their use of the mails, and enhance the peril of using the express companies as carriers. New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have so legislated as to strengthen the hands of those who enforce the anti-gambling laws, and throughout the nation there is a much higher standard of law and law enforcement. Pugilism also has been suppressed, so as to be practically extinct, thanks to the vigorous action of Southern governors and legislators in States that formerly served as safe fighting grounds.

Civil-Service Reform has made notable advances in Washington, thanks to the executive orders of President Cleveland and his department chiefs; in New York State, thanks to the operations of the new constitution and the support the principle has in the organic law of the State; in Chicago, where, by a popular vote and overwhelming majority, the city's service was taken out of

the hands of spoils-men. Most notable of all in New York city, thanks to Mayor Strong and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and his associates on the Board of Police Commissioners, neither the Tammany nor the Republican "machines" now have aught to do with the administration of the police or street-cleaning departments.

The report of the British Opium Commission was adverse to the claims of the philanthropists of England and India, who denounce the opium trade as a source of government revenue; and Canada's royal commission reported against prohibition of the liquor traffic.

It has been a year remarkable for phenomena indicating a renaissance of patriotism, a renewal of interest in the nation's history and great men, and the unification of all sections of the country. Patriotic orders have multiplied. Historic spots have been fitly marked. Patriots' Day, April 19, Massachusetts' new holiday, was celebrated for the first time with marked enthusiasm. The dedication of the great military park at Chickamauga and the visits of Northern state officials and generals to the Atlanta Exposition gave opportunities for declarations of fraternal love and devotion to country, marvelous when one remembers that the Civil War ended only thirty years ago. And as the year closed preparations for a great procession of Federal and Confederate veterans in New York city next Fourth of July were under way, and the national Senate has voted to remove the last disabilities of Confederate soldiers and sailors.

Science, especially applied science, has not been wanting in victories. Argon and helium, if not discovered during the year, have been indisputably demonstrated as existent. Anti-toxine as a reliable foe of diphtheria has been firmly established in the hospitals of the world and in general practice. Acetylene as an illuminant, a rival of electricity, and a reducer of the price of one of the necessities of life has leaped into the field. The vast water power of Niagara has been harnessed, set at work developing electricity, which is expected to create a large new manufacturing center in Western New York, light and heat and drive the factories of distant cities in New York State, Ohio and Pennsylvania and furnish the power to propel boats through the Erie Canal, toward the improvement of which the State of New York has just voted \$9,000,000. Commerce in and near the metropolis also will profit by the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal. Germany, by opening the great ship canal at Kiel, has united the Baltic and the North Sea, saved mariners many leagues and strengthened her strategic position. Great Britain and her colonies have at last agreed upon a policy which calls for the speedy laying of a Pacific cable. At home we have profited by the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, which has made known Southern resources in raw materials and Southern attainments in manufactures to the inhabitants of that section of the country, and as well to many Northern capitalists and prospective immigrants.

A higher standard of aesthetics has prevailed in our municipal life. New York has seen the dedication of the Washington Arch and the site chosen for a soldiers' and sailors' monument which will be selected and perfected by competent art critics. The same city also has seen the beginning

of adequate mural decoration of its municipal court buildings. Boston's superb public library building has been opened to the public and begun to do an educational work as an art center—as well as library—which will influence greatly the thousands from abroad who visit it, and in Washington the development of the decorative scheme of the new Congressional Library has begun to impress legislators and citizens with the wisdom shown in giving *carte blanche* to an architect of high standing in the profession, and in departing from the policy which hitherto governed the nation in its selection of plans for Federal buildings.

Despite the seeming failure of the principle of arbitration in the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, it has been a year when arbitration, as a method of settling international differences, has won its way towards general acceptance, and our share as a nation in it has been most creditable. President Cleveland arbitrated in a boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentine Republic, deciding in favor of Brazil. Our Secretary of State and minister to Mexico did much to settle a long-standing difference between Mexico and Guatemala. Japan and China have formally and informally recognized, in a very substantial way, the services our diplomats rendered in making the way easy for a peace between those nations, and that we have not succeeded in inducing Great Britain to arbitrate her dispute with Venezuela is because Lord Salisbury stubbornly refuses to do what Great Britain has repeatedly done in other cases. Sentiment in Europe favoring arbitration is slowly gaining and, during the past year, several hundred members of the British House of Commons have united in petitioning Congress to vote in favor of submitting all disputes between the United States and Great Britain to arbitration, and the French House of Deputies asked the French Government to negotiate a treaty of similar purport.

Canada's refusal to accept Newfoundland on the latter's terms has left the latter colony to struggle on as best it can under a blighting debt and a dwindling local industry. Manitoba's school problem is still unsettled, to the sorrow of Canadian politicians, who hate to commit themselves on an issue so disruptive, and thus far have succeeded admirably in hedging.

Mexico has continued to prosper under President Diaz, its only difficulty abroad, that with Guatemala, having been amicably settled. The dispute between Nicaragua and Great Britain ended in Great Britain receiving the indemnity she demanded, but not until British marines had been landed and the guns of men-of-war trained on Corinto. San Salvador in this controversy did much to aid Nicaragua, and for this and other reasons a degree of harmony now exists among the Central American republics which is quite unusual and is favorable to the promotion of a federation, which would be advantageous both in peace and war.

Cuba has been the arena for a struggle between Spain's army and a rebel host, which has openly and covertly fought Spain with a determination and success never known before, and as the new year dawns the outlook for Cuba's independence is very bright. In Hawaii a rebellion against the new republic has been crushed, not without the shedding of blood, however. Martial law reigned for a time. The ex-

queen and not a few former American and British citizens were found guilty of conspiracy, but the moderation of the sentences imposed saved the new republic from criticism, avoided complications with the great Powers and left its authorities free to face and solve the more pressing domestic problems of finance, immigration and education.

South American republics have had their chronic upheavals, but they have not been as numerous nor as serious as in some past years. The dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela over boundary lines and territory rich with auriferous deposits has involved the United States and Great Britain in a discussion of the much larger question, viz., the meaning, scope and force of the Monroe Doctrine, which discussion for a few days seemed to lead logically to a declaration of war between the great leaders of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Fortunately the sober sense of the people found vent before it was too late to avert fratricidal war, and at present it seems as if out of the flurry a greater degree of friendship between the two nations might come forth.

Great Britain has witnessed the revolt of the electors against the Rosebery ministry and the radical Liberal program, the return of Lord Salisbury to power with Joseph Chamberlain as lieutenant, the adoption of a more vigorous colonial policy, the alliance of Anglican and Roman Catholic forces to increase general taxation for sectarian schools, the development of a strong but not overwhelming public demand for interference with the Turk in behalf of Armenia, and a decided setback to British interests in the far East where, in the settlement of the conflict between China and Japan, Russia, France and Germany scored the most points.

France soon found out that Casimir-Perier had feet of clay, and the supposed strong man early in the year abdicated and gave way to M. Felix Faure, who has filled the position of president creditably. That a thorough understanding persists between France and Russia has been demonstrated often, at Peking and at Constantinople notably. The vast African island, Madagascar, has passed entirely under the control of France, to add to her area but not her wealth unless this new possession proves unlike her other colonies. Germany has held her own in diplomacy but in domestic affairs retrograded. The empire as such is weaker than at any time since it was cemented in blood. Prussian dominance is causing much chafing in the other states, and the emperor's reactionary and repressive policy of exterminating socialism is fast alienating from the throne men who believe in a constitutional monarchy but cannot endure despotism.

Italy has bettered its financial condition somewhat. Crispi has retained his place and power as premier. No concessions to the Vatican have been made, and, though there has been no formal sundering of the Triple Alliance, Italy now is Great Britain's only ally in European statecraft. Leo XIII. has invited the people of England to re-enter the Roman Church fold, and tried desperately by ways open and devious to win back schismatics in the Orient, but to no purpose. Spain has added greatly to its already crippling debt, has seen the flower of its youth start for Cuba on what promises now to be a vain effort to save the island. The large Mora claim of \$1,000,-

000 has been paid to a citizen of the United States whose property suffered in a prior revolution in Cuba, but no concession has been made to the claims of the A. B. C. F. M. that its missionaries be allowed to resume labors on the Caroline Islands. In Austria, especially in Hungary, a larger measure of civil and religious liberty has been won after a desperate fight in the national legislature against the ecclesiastics of Rome. Norway and Sweden have progressed toward more amicable relations. Bulgaria, now that it has lost Stambuloff, seems to be drifting Russiaward, and its future becomes more and more problematical. Russia, in diplomacy, has won notable victories, and is silently but surely compassing its ends. The young czar has not revealed that liberality which it was hoped he would, but the very latest reports from Russia indicate that he at last is asserting authority and that in the direction of a more liberal régime. The Armenian population has been decimated by the sword of the Turk and Kurd, and the rigors of winter and the lack of food and raiment bid fair to reduce the race to extremities ere spring comes. The sultan has played with the six great Powers of Europe, made their mutual jealousies serve his diabolical ends, and as the year closes Christendom lifts up its hands with horror quite as much at the impotency of Christian Europe as at the ferocity of the Moslem Turk.

China has been brought low by Japan. The former in its effort to place loans wherewith to pay the indemnity conceded to Japan has sought Russian and French rather than British aid, and the concessions made to commerce and manufacturers will benefit Japan, the United States and Russia. Japan has just conquered the island of Formosa, which China was forced to concede to her. She has in her coffers, or will have, a vast sum paid in indemnity wherewith to recoup her expenses and provide a stronger navy. She has found out, through the intervention of Russia, France and Germany, that Europe pretends to and as yet can decide just what the fruits of victory in war—even in the Orient—must be. By her prowess and skill, on land and sea, she has won a high place among the nations, and her competition in the arts of peace is occasioning quite as much alarm as her attainments in the science and practice of war.

The partition of Africa has proceeded at a rapid rate. Uganda has passed under British control, and the agreement between Great Britain and the East Africa Company has still further strengthened the British grip on the Continent. The slave trade in Zanzibar still remains a blot on British rule there. The Congo Free State is not flourishing under Belgian control and a change there is imperative. The marvelous product of the gold fields in South Africa has made enormous fortunes for men who as a rule have no just conception of the mission of wealth, and attracted to Africa a grade of men not best adapted to elevate the natives or build civilized Christian States.

The world of scholarship is poor because of the death of J. R. Seeley, Arthur Cayley, Henry Rawlinson, J. Stuart Blackie, Gneist, Von Sybel and A. C. Merriam. Science has lost Huxley, Pasteur and J. D. Dana. Literature is bereft of Dumas fils, Freytag, Boyesen, W. W. Story and Eugene Field. Secretary of State Gresham, Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, ex-Justice

Strong, ex-Senator Thurman and Frederick Douglass never again can shape our national affairs, and Bulgaria mourns for Stambuloff, Russia for her great foreign minister, M. Giers, and England notes the absence of Lord Randolph Churchill.

Of leaders of ethical and religious life we miss Julius H. Seelye of Amherst, Rev. Drs. William M. Taylor, John A. Broadus, A. J. Gordon, A. A. Miner, Edward Beecher and Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America," while Nonconformity in Great Britain lost its greatest preacher and leader when Rev. Dr. R. W. Dale passed on. Veteran missionaries like W. H. Scudder, H. M. Scudder, C. Van Dyck and George C. Knapp have gone to their reward, and our denomination misses the wisdom and gifts of such laymen as Langdon S. Ward, Franklin Fairbanks and David M. Stone, the veteran editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

#### THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

It is interesting to remember, as the Week of Prayer is observed this year, that it is exactly half a century since the Evangelical Alliance was formed. The circular which this excellent organization has just issued calls attention fittingly to the great progress which Christianity has made during the past fifty years as well as to the threatening perils of our times. Surely we have much to be grateful for and much to encourage us, but also much to convince us that a tremendous warfare for Christ is yet to be waged.

The growth of religious tolerance has been striking during the half-century. This is true in a degree of Roman Catholic countries and far more true of those which are Protestant. Moreover, such facts as the development and success of the International Sunday School Lesson System, the advance in intelligent Biblical criticism of all schools, the growth of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Students' Volunteer Movement and the wonderful history of the Christian Endeavor Society are full of cheer to every Christian heart.

Another fact deserves note. The spirit of Jesus Christ is making itself felt among many who still hold aloof from the churches. Christian character in its purity never has been more honored than now. Many who mistakenly regard the different branches of the church with distrust acknowledge frankly their reverence for Jesus Christ, and some of the most formidable perils of the period are not without signs of possible useful results.

It is a time for Christians to examine themselves in earnest, to bow themselves penitently and humbly before God, to reform their lives, to renew their consecration, and to plan boldly, wisely and hopefully for the future. Let the Week of Prayer remind us all once more of the immense power of sincere and united prayer and recall especially the infinite love of the Almighty and his readiness to hear and answer prayer.

Robertson Nicoll thinks that one of the greatest *desiderata* of English literature is a really great commentary on the Sermon on the Mount. He states, also, that Dr. Dale intended to prepare such a work, but it was one of several projects which his lamented death left uncompleted. Perhaps on this side the water some one may arise, in due season, who will construct a work that will be considered a monumental piece of literature. When men claim to know just what Jesus

meant by that wonderful discourse, and are applying it so jauntily and positively to modern life, there is all the more need for an interpretation that shall commend itself to the Christian mind and the Christian heart.

#### TRE WEEK IN REVIEW.

##### The National Legislature.

The Senate with but little debate has voted to adopt Senator Hill's proposition restoring to ex-Confederate officers the right to serve in the United States army and navy. Senator Hill introduced this proposition at a time when war talk was popular, when Southern men were vying with Northerners in protestations of loyalty, and the Senate responded quickly to the suggestion that the last trace of disability be removed from men who are as willing now to fight for the Union as they were to disrupt it formerly. In obedience to the suggestion of the President, both in his annual message and in his special message on the financial situation of the nation, the House of Representatives has passed two measures, intended by its Republican majority to be their answer to the President's suggestions, none of which have they adopted. One of these measures, the bill increasing tariff rates for a limited time, calculated to add \$40,000,000 annually to the national resources and described by its authors as a temporary measure for revenue increase only, may pass the Senate. The second measure, which met with considerable opposition within the Republican ranks authorizes the secretary to issue short term, five-year, coin-not-gold, three percent bonds and supplements this with authority to issue at his discretion certificates of indebtedness to an extent not exceeding \$50,000,000, payable in three years in lawful money with interest at three per cent. This bill cannot pass the Senate as it is now constituted. Whether the first measure, that increasing tariff duties and attempting to improve the situation of the Treasury by increasing revenue, will be vetoed by the President, should it pass the Senate, is an open question. A new issue of bonds for which the Administration undoubtedly has been negotiating during the past week, without waiting for the action of the Senate, would indicate that a veto was to be expected. The President and his Secretary of the Treasury are committed to the policy which insists that currency reform, and that alone, can remedy the situation. The Republican majority believes that naught is practicable now save increase of receipts through increase of revenue. Owing to this difference of opinion the nation bids fair to witness a large increase of the national debt, the maintenance of a banking system confessedly at fault and a continuation of the ruinous policy of borrowing money to pay running expenses. And yet, with such a standing exhibition of the inability of our representatives to rise to the altitude of statesmen, Senator Hoar, president of the American Historical Society, at its annual meeting last week, ventured to censure those American citizens who express their discontent with the situation.

##### The Manitoba School Question.

Politics in Canada in connection with the Manitoba school question are becoming intensely interesting and exciting. It will be remembered that in July last three of the French ministers resigned because of want of confidence that the government would pass remedial legislation. More definite

promises satisfied all but Hon. A. R. Angus, whose resignation was accepted. Now Hon. Clark Wallace has resigned from the ministry because the pledge for which the French ministers contended is to be pressed by the government when the Parliament reassembles early in January. In the meantime three by-elections have been held, the results of which may be taken as emphatic condemnations of the government's policy. In Cardwell, on Dec. 24, the Conservative candidate met with a severe defeat, while in Montreal Centre on the Friday after a previous government majority of 1,214 was changed into a minority of 336, when Hon. James McShane was elected over Sir William Hingston. These facts are indicative of trying times for the authorities at Ottawa, and then, coming as the crowning event of interest, is the dissolution of Manitoba legislature so that an appeal may be made to the people on Jan. 15. Hon. Thomas Greenway, leader of the legislature, in his address to his constituents of Mountain, distinctly states that the school question is the main issue of the contest. His platform is the maintenance of national schools as set forth in the reply just forwarded to Ottawa in answer to the second order of the Dominion Government. Great Britain and the United States.

The members of the commission which is to investigate the boundary line dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela have not been selected. Though Great Britain probably will not recognize the commission formally, it now seems probable that informally she will do all that courtesy and necessity demand to place the strongest possible statement of the British case in the possession of the commissioners, especially if the President selects men of the first grade. The tone of the British press has altered within a week; it is far less belligerent, and, coupled with the pacific utterances of such men as the Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery, Cardinal Vaughn, the appeal of British men of letters to the authors of the United States, and the conciliatory declarations of Scotch chambers of commerce and Scotch presbyteries, it would seem to indicate that there is a firm basis for a body of public opinion in Great Britain which will deal quite as faithfully with Lord Salisbury for his refusal of arbitration as that sentiment which in this country has not winced from criticising our diplomats for their responsibility in creating the ill feeling. It is only by some such exhibition of the highest form of patriotism and statesmanship that this difficulty can be solved. The criticism and punishment of leaders and the recession cannot be all on our side of the Atlantic. The very men, clergymen and jurists, and journals that last week felt it their supreme duty to criticise the method adopted by the President, Mr. Olney and Congress will be found most resolute in their defense of the general principle that lies back of the Monroe Doctrine. Sentiment in Latin-America of course is enthusiastically arrayed with the United States and against Great Britain. Brazil through its national legislature has sent congratulations to Congress. Venezuela is feting Americans and threatening Englishmen, and a spark struck forth there may any day ignite the powder and precipitate a crisis. Meanwhile talk of a Pan-American congress to define and assert the Monroe Doctrine and make it American international law is current.

#### The Situation in the East.

Turkey's internal problems are quite as menacing as her foreign. Turkish troops fought with the Druses on Dec. 21, and though a victory for the Turks is reported the Druses, who are a warlike tribe of mixed blood and restive under Turkish rule, are still militant, and disorder and distrust prevail in Syria as well as among the Armenians of the north. Conspiracy and violence rule within the palace at Constantinople, and the financial situation of the nation is such that the most urgent appeals to the provinces for funds are being issued at the same time that European bankers are being besought to make new loans, to be guaranteed by specified sources of revenue. Zeitoun, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is still held by the brave, beleaguered Armenian force, and the efforts of the foreign embassies in Constantinople to secure for these defiers of the Turkish Power such terms of surrender as will save them from massacre thus far have failed, owing chiefly to the unwillingness of the Russian minister to co-operate. Russia during the past week has acted so as to warrant the belief that she purposes to interfere and carry out a policy of her own with reference to Armenia. The Black Sea fleet has left Sevastopol—destination unknown. A delegation of Armenians, sent to St. Petersburg some time since to entreat and secure Russian interposition, was told last week that Russia was prepared to act, if three other European Powers would intimate their willingness to have her intervene; and the latest news from England would seem to point to such a concession on the part of Great Britain, who, it is said, will co-operate in the Mediterranean with her navy, while Russia pours her troops over the frontier from the north. It is needless to say that if Great Britain has at last accepted the advice of those British students of history and diplomacy who for years have been urging a Russian alliance, then a step of incalculable significance has been taken, one that means more to the world's future history than it is possible to calculate now. Evidence corroborative of a better understanding between Russia and Great Britain is discovered by some authorities in China's latest concession of four states on the Burmo-Chinese frontier, they holding that Russian influence, now paramount at Peking, would not have permitted such a cession unwittingly.

#### The Armenian Christians and the A. B. C. F. M. Missionaries.

Testimony from Armenia respecting the brutality, lust and savagery of the Turkish and Kurdish servants of the sultan is pouring in to Great Britain and the United States in a stream that is as impressive in volume as it is heart-breaking in its details. Armenian merchants and workmen in our New England cities and towns are just beginning to get details respecting the destruction of their former homes and the murder of their kindred. The secretaries of the American Board are learning in the most explicit form of the peril of the missionaries, the destruction of the mission property and the unreliability of the Turkish Government's pledges of protection. The State Department at Washington is giving much attention to the question of compelling Turkey to grant adequate and prompt reparation for the damage already inflicted, and it is said to have decided upon a rigorous policy. Let this pressure

become stern and sharp and Turkey can at once relax any protection over American citizens and property. For prudential reasons, therefore, the State Department favors a withdrawal of the American missionaries from their posts. But the missionaries are not likely to consent.



During the past two weeks the machinery for organizing American sympathy for the Red Cross Armenian relief movement has been perfected, and with Miss Clara Barton's advent in Boston

Boston on the 29th, and the meeting of Boston merchants and philanthropists at City Hall on the 30th, Boston for the first time really faced its duty in the matter and began to act in a way commensurate with that duty. In Cambridge, on Sunday afternoon, the Shepard Congregational Church was crowded with those who sympathize with Armenia's woes. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton spoke, as did Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, and Armenians cognizant of the situation in Armenia gave realistic descriptions of the state of affairs there. Through the American Board's agents \$20,000 have been forwarded to Armenia.

#### NOTES.

The Japanese Parliament has opened, Count Ito retaining the post of prime minister which a few months since he intimated he would resign. He and the government have a compact with the Liberal party, which insures longer life and greater strength to the ministry than it otherwise could have hoped for and is significant as marking the introduction, partially if not wholly, of party responsibility for Japanese administration.

The pursuit and arrest of Baron Hammerstein in Athens show that the German Government prefers to suffer from any revelations which he may make concerning rotteness in high places in Berlin rather than endure longer the taunts of Socialists. The more recent flight of the leading lawyer of Berlin, with documents which also compromise high state officials, and the revelations respecting his own dual life, have not added to the pride of decent Germans as they review the year just closed.

Mr. Gladstone's opinion of England's duty toward Armenia is very clear. To a great pro-Armenian meeting held in London recently he wrote:

The six great Powers which between them spend more than £100,000,000 yearly upon what is termed their defenses lie prostrate at the feet of an impotent sultan, who, with their cognizance, appears to prosecute massacres at his will, day by day. Which Power or Powers is to blame? I know not. Our country is quite able to cope with five or six Turkey's, and she is under peculiar obligations, but she is not omnipotent. I sincerely hope that her Majesty's Government has not been in any degree answerable for bringing about an almost increditable situation.

The charges made by Lord Dunraven against the honesty of the builders and backers of the Defender, in last summer's races between the Valkyrie and the Defender, have been heard, sifted and adjudicated upon behind closed doors at the New York Yacht Club during the past week. The judges have been men of highest standing here and abroad. Lord Dunraven has had able legal aid imported from England. Without awaiting the verdict, as soon as his own testimony was given, he set sail for home. If the verdict shows the untenability of his charges, as it is thought

it will, American honor will be vindicated and British sportsmanship dealt a severe blow.

#### IN BRIEF.

Big with events was the year of our Lord that has just closed, as our editorial review of the year abundantly shows, and the signs are that 1896 will be equally eventful.

Notice the gratifying lengthening of the General Howard Roll of Honor. The 500 mark has been passed, and a big inroad already made upon that bothersome Home Missionary Society debt.

In these troublous times we would not divert attention from Armenia, but our vision ought not to be so contracted as to leave us blind to the peril to which our missionaries are exposed in the interior of China. Rev. Henry Kingman, on page 13, pictures the situation graphically.

All the great Western railroads have united in an arrangement by which half fare annual permits are issued to clergymen. Blank forms of application are furnished by agents of any of the railway companies joined in this agreement. The blank is to be filled and forwarded, with fifty cents, to B. D. Caldwell, Chairman Western Passenger Association, 721 Rookery Building, Chicago.

Joseph Cook, who had intended with his wife to make a journey round the world, has returned from Japan to San Francisco with the deputation of the American Board. He is suffering from nervous prostration and will probably require a long rest, but it is hoped that his health may be in time restored. Mr. Cook has done valiant service for righteousness, which will not be forgotten now that he is compelled for a while to cease from his labors.

A Brooklyn pastor, commenting in a complimentary vein on our Christmas cover, says that he has detached it from the paper and hung it upon the walls of his study, and adds, "Cherubs and angels are beautiful but this strong and saintly man of God fascinates me. I long to be as clear visioned in looking backward to Bethlehem as he was in looking forward." This is a wish which every honest servant of God, yearning for a clear vision both of the Christ of history and of the Christ of today, will echo from the depths of his heart.

In a list of "veteran ministers" of Massachusetts, given by a veteran correspondent in our issue of Dec. 19, Professor Park is referred to as "not credited with as early an ordination." This is certainly an inadvertence, for Professor Park was ordained as pastor of the First Church in Braintree Dec. 21, 1831, nearly three years prior to the first one on the list. It will be of interest to the venerable professor's many pupils all over the land to know that he passed his eighty-seventh birthday at his Andover home last Sunday. Although in feeble health he walks out every pleasant day, and is constantly engaged in literary work, especially in connection with his life of Jonathan Edwards.

The Boston Ministers' Meeting list of topics for the Week of Prayer has a twofold purpose—first to provide a connecting thought throughout the week, and second to return in a measure to the original idea of prayer for the missionary cause, while at the same time providing sufficient scope for application to church life in general. To those who use the list these books may be helpful: Pierson's *Acts of the Holy Spirit*, Mathewson's *Voices of the Spirit*, Phelps's *The Still Hour*, Candlish's *The Work of the Holy Spirit*, Torrey's *The Baptism of the Holy Spirit*, and A. J. Gordon's *The Holy Spirit in Missions*. Those who prefer to use the list prepared by the Evangelical Alliance will find the sub-topics exceptionally suggestive.

Dr. Barnardo, the famous founder of homes for homeless children in London, was once brought into court by Roman priests, and Justice Coleridge decided the case against him. But he was so deeply impressed by Dr. Barnardo's statement of his work that he afterwards sent him annually a donation of fifty dollars for his homes. Judges do not make laws but only administer them, sometimes, no doubt, contrary to their own convictions of what laws ought to be. An unreasoning populace occasionally insists on placing on courts the responsibility for having enacted laws which they are empowered only to interpret and apply.

A semi-official compilation of the amount of dividends paid in Boston Jan. 1 gives a total of \$13,212,004. How much of it will find its way into the coffers of debt-laden missionary societies, or go speeding toward Armenia? *The Christian Register* pertinently suggests that the Venezuelan philanthropists give to Clara Barton a moiety of the money—the half the cost of a gunboat. "Let us boil down some of our affluent, popular enthusiasm into the form of a little hard cash." The Yokohama branch of the Japan Red Cross Society has determined to send ten to the French soldiers wounded in the Madagascar expeditionary army and to Spanish soldiers in Cuba. Shall American Christians show less regard for the American Red Cross adherents who stand ready to enter Armenia?

An alert Minnesota pastor sends us a communication advocating cogently the holding of a meeting in every Congregational Church in the United States on Jan. 1 at 10:30 A.M. He would have it a strictly business gathering, at which statistical reports should be rendered from all the departments of the church. These in turn should be at once tabulated in regular form and mailed straightway to the proper conference official, with the injunction that the reports be passed on within ten days to the State registrar. He could easily, provided all the churches in the State acted simultaneously, forward within ten days to Dr. Hazen the statistical showing for his State and then we should have fair reason to expect the issuing of the Year-Book by April 1. Our brother draws a glowing picture, which we wish we had space to reproduce in detail, of five thousand church clerks acting in unison at just half past ten o'clock on January first in each year. He thinks the recording angel would rejoice at such a spectacle. While neither he nor we can make positive affirmation on this point, every member of our Congregational Zion would wish any undertaking godspeed that would act as a dynamic upon sleepy and dilatory church clerks.

#### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FROM THE INTERIOR.

###### Sunday Rest.

The barbers have been fighting a losing battle for the privilege of having one day in seven as a day of rest. A law carried through the legislature last winter gave all that was desired, but this "Cody Law" has been declared unconstitutional, because it is class legislation. Hence "boss barbers" have been compelling their employés to work Sunday or lose their places. But the end is not yet. The barbers propose to secure the decision of the Supreme Court and, as already reported, are seeking to obtain means with which to push this legislative battle and at the same time manufacture sentiment in their favor. Last Monday the ministers of all denominations met to give their testimony in favor of Sunday as a day of rest, not only for the barbers, but for all working men without an exception. The attendance was large and there was much enthusiasm. Dr. Bristol spoke for the

Methodists and Dr. Withrow for the Presbyterians. The latter said that no one class of laborers could secure this Sunday quiet unless all classes would unite together for the same end and that, after all, the laboring people had the whole matter in their hand. Dr. Bristol characterized the working of seven days in a week as nothing but suicide. Perhaps the address which was listened to with most interest and was most frequently applauded was by Father Cox, a Roman Catholic priest, who took advanced ground in favor of the sanctity of the Sabbath and Christian morals generally. His positions were a great surprise to many who heard him. If such doctrines as he proclaimed are heard every Sunday in our Roman Catholic churches Protestants have reason to rejoice.

###### War Talk.

Nothing is more remarkable in the recent religious history of Chicago than the comparatively few references last Sunday to the Monroe Doctrine and the warlike feeling its restatement by the President has excited on both sides the water. There is no question about the patriotism of our pulpit, or the readiness of its occupants to go to extreme lengths to defend the country, but to most it has seemed as if sober second thoughts might not be amiss. War is a calamity which not a few among us remember in all its horrors. War between England and America is not to be spoken of save with bated breath and as a dire necessity. Hence Sunday was given over to thoughts of peace rather than of war, and to prayers that the union of the two nations in whose hands so much that concerns the highest welfare of the world has been placed may never become red in fratricidal blood. Very little of the war spirit has exhibited itself among business men. The feeling has been that Venezuela questions should be settled by diplomacy, and that it is not statesmanship of the highest order which permits them even temporarily to disturb the relations of trade or finance. At the same time there has been a general disapproval of the opinions of Professor Von Holst, and an undue haste perhaps to put one's self on record as disavowing them entirely. Yet it would not be strange if the professor were to be found nearer right in the end than some who condemn him for what has been called the unseemly haste with which he has spoken. It is safe to say that Professor Von Holst has no sympathizers among the faculty of the university. President Harper has taken occasion to express his own opinions, and also to reassert the principle of perfect liberty in opinion and teaching for every professor.

###### Features of Christmas.

At the Pacific Garden Mission services were held from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning. Then over 700 men, all of them apparently needy and hungry, received a substantial meal. In Prince's Rink the Salvation Army fed several thousands. Two West Side saloon keepers from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. fed 4,100 people. On the whole it was a day of generous giving. The inmates of all our benevolent institutions were remembered. Under the direction of the *Tribune* a fund of over \$500 had been collected with which to purchase dolls for little girls who might otherwise have been without any. The distribution to the three or four thousand little ones who gathered in Battery D to receive them was one of the sights of the

year. No hearts all day long were happier than the hearts which were made happy here. It was hard for the girls to be quiet even to listen to a short address from Dr. H. W. Thomas, who tried to tell them what the day meant and what it is bringing to us of God's love.

**Dr. Roy and the African Congress at Atlanta.**

Through Dr. Roy's kindness we can add a word as to the satisfaction with which friends of the African contemplate the results of the congress recently held in connection with the fair in Atlanta. The attendance was uniformly large, the last evening impressively so. The program included a letter from Hon. E. W. Blyden of Liberia, an address by the late Rev. Josiah Tyler, an essay by Bishop Turner on The American Negro and His Fatherland, another of great value on The American Negro in the Twentieth Century by Dr. H. K. Carroll of the New York *Independent*, and two addresses by Mr. C. C. Adams of the New York *Sun*. Mrs. M. French Sheldon gave some account of her travels and observations in Africa, and the secretary of our African Section of the World's Fair Congress, Mr. F. P. Noble of Chicago, packed a paper full of information about the present condition and prospects of missions in Africa. As Dr. Roy writes: "He laid much stress upon the responsibility of the Baptist and Methodist churches, white and colored, for the evangelization of Africa. It was a revelation to learn that so much was already being done by Negro organizations of America and the West Indies. Mr. Noble brought the array of Mohammedans down to 40,000,000. He made the native Protestant communicants 255,000 and the native Roman Catholic 250,000. The force of Christianity in the total he placed at 5,550,000." Dr. Roy speaks in high terms of the papers and addresses of Mr. Faduma, a native of the west coast of Africa, educated in England, now serving the A. M. A. at Troy, N. C., in preparation for work in his native land. It is needless to add that Dr. Roy's own lecture, with its slides, its apt descriptions, quaint illustrations and pertinent quotations, was no less attractive to the colored people of the South than it has been to the tens of thousands in our Northern churches who have heard it.

Chicago, Dec. 28.

FRANKLIN.

**FROM LONDON.**

**Sunday in London.**

The question of the observance of Sunday, though it is not yet in the acute stage that it appears to have reached in some American cities, is coming more and more to the front in British towns. A resolute attempt is being made to change the character of what is contemptuously termed the "Eng-*land* Sunday." Advocates of the "new Sunday" have succeeded in opening a considerable number of museums, art galleries, reading-rooms, etc.; in giving for the first time in England on Sunday orchestral concerts not confined to sacred music and for which payment at the doors was taken; in establishing "Sunday Clubland," an association of men and women interested in literature, music and art for providing entertainments in the form of high class concerts, and in various other ways in inserting the thin end of the wedge. A public dramatic entertainment has not yet been given here on Sunday, but one feels that logically that is the next step. The conflict between the Sunday Society and the National Sunday League

on the one hand and the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association and the Lord's Day Observance Society on the other grows in keenness. Many sympathized with the motive but few approved the tactics of the latter organization in instituting, under a George III. statute—which imposes heavy fines on keepers of halls used "for public entertainment or amusement, or for public debate upon any subject whatsoever upon any part of the Lord's Day"—a prosecution against the proprietors of halls in which Max O'Rell lectured on the characteristics of England, Ireland and Scotland, and Frederick Villiers on Chicago Past and Present. Such a prosecution as this, which was unsuccessful, can, of course, only lead to the abrogation of what is practically an obsolete law. The best judgment on this side coincides with the view of *The Congregationalist* that the question of Sunday observance should be determined not on Old Testament but rather on social and economic grounds. Along those lines plenty of support is forthcoming for maintaining Sunday as a rest day. Musical and dramatic workers, cabmen, newspaper sellers and others are already protesting against the tendency towards the increase of Sunday labor. The agitation for the new Sunday certainly proceeds more from the leisured than from the working classes. The latter do not invariably appreciate changes which are supposed to be made primarily in their interest. At Lancaster, for instance, the free library committee, after an experiment of eighteen months, closed the reading-rooms on Sunday evenings, the attendance being merely nominal, whilst a speaker at the recent Church Congress quoted statistics showing that in Birmingham the art gallery attendance is steadily falling off year by year.

**Slum Settlements.**

The remarkable success achieved by university and other settlements in the poorest and most crowded parts of the city encourages the belief that this is the most potent of all methods of reaching, elevating and saving toiling and outcast London. Toynbee Hall in Whitechapel, Oxford House at Bethnal Green, the Wesleyan Settlement in Bermondsey, Mansfield House at Canning Town (whose warden, Mr. Percy Alden, has been re-elected to the municipal council) and Robert Browning Hall in Walworth are accomplishing a work whose effect, gratifying as are immediate results, will be felt more in the future than in the present. Owing primarily to Mr. Herbert Stead's energy and devotion Browning Hall, the newest settlement, is now firmly planted in a neighborhood on one square mile of which 115,000 human beings are huddled together. Every conceivable agency for brightening and developing lives that are for the most part cheerless and stunted is now in full operation. The endeavor is to provide for the whole man and woman and child, a few of the features, taken at random, being happy hour for children, aids to thrift, poor man's lawyer, ambulance class, cookery demonstration, people's drawing-rooms. No attempt is made to attach those who are reached to any religious denomination, though a distinctively Christian aim is kept in view. Mr. Stead is a man of high ideals, boundless enthusiasm and absolute unselfishness, and his present work as warden of the settlement is the fulfillment of a life-long ambition. His urgent plea is for Christian families to raise the level of Walworth by coming to live in it,

and as he has himself exchanged a pleasant suburban retreat for squalid surroundings the appeal comes with some force. The formal inauguration of the settlement by Mr. (ex-home secretary) Asquith has drawn public attention to Browning Hall and will, it is hoped, lead to the removal of the debt of £300 incurred in adapting the building to its present use.

**Honoring Dr. Barnardo.**

Public gratitude to Dr. Barnardo for the splendid work he has carried on for nearly thirty years among the waifs and strays of London, and thankfulness for his restoration to health after severe illness, has found expression in the presentation to him on the occasion of his jubilee of an address and check for £3,417. Beginning as a lad of twenty, when studying medicine at a London hospital, with one homeless boy, the doctor has proceeded step by step in his beneficent work of caring for the destitute young until now he has 5,000 children in eighty-four distinct homes, sends about 700 to Canada and the colonies every year, and dispenses an income of £150,000, raised by voluntary contributions. He claims that the doors of his institution are always open and admission is given without any condition as to age, sex, creed, birthplace, nationality, health, money payment or guaranteee. At the public presentation, whilst amply proving the continued need of his work, Dr. Barnardo did not omit to recognize the improvement wrought in the social condition of England by factory acts, school boards, industrial schools act, criminal law amendment act and the adoption by the municipal authorities of the system of boarding out pauper children. Of the reminiscences in which Dr. Barnardo indulged, the most interesting was his description of an unpremeditated after-dinner visit by himself and the late Lord Shaftesbury to Billingsgate when, after the removal of tarpauling from a collection of casks, the offer of a penny apiece enticed 73 homeless and nearly naked children from the barrels in which they had sought a free night's lodging. Dr. Barnardo's methods have not always escaped criticism, but where he has erred, if at all, it has been through excess of zeal in what he believed to be the interests of those he sought to benefit.

**Dr. Pentecost at Work.**

If any of Dr. Pentecost's old friends, who cherish the vision of a heavy military mustache, failed to recognize him in the clean-shaven pastor of Marylebone Church, they might perhaps identify him by his undiminished energy, fertility of ideas and Christian enterprise. So many church agencies are kept going under his inspiration that the chronicler cannot attempt to specify them. Music, social work, evangelistic services, working men's meetings are prominent features, and in all the pastor is the moving spirit. The church has been compelled to enlarge its material borders and is continually extending the area of its operations. If the Doctor has one failing it is that he does too much. Some of his church members mildly protested at the length of his sermons, whereupon the Doctor took an extra quarter of an hour to prove the iniquity of preaching short sermons. He has begun the weekly separate publication of his discourses, and as on a recent Sunday he preached three sermons, each lasting an hour or more, the printers are not likely to run short of "copy."

ALBION.

## An Official Propaganda of Crime in China.

By Rev. Henry Kingman.

It is to be regretted that the American press has not had more clearly before it the chief cause of peril to American residents in China. The primary source of present danger to all foreigners, especially in central China, is not found in any anti-foreign prejudices stirred up by the late war with Japan—that war is, in this connection, almost a negligible factor. It is not found in the widely advertised “jealousy for their own religions,” and consequent loyal hostility to any endeavor to impeach the trustworthiness of these fondly cherished beliefs—such a suggestion is scarcely more fallacious than absurd. Nor does it lie in a natural and, so to speak, spontaneous hatred on the part of the people for foreigners as such. A steady aversion to all “outlanders” undoubtedly exists, but it is not this which leads to such mad outbreaks of flaming passion as we have seen in the repeated murderous attacks of recent years.

The present source of peril to every American in the interior of China lies in the organized and persistent prosecution—still unchecked—of the most devilish propaganda of filthy and lying blasphemy that history has record of, all confessedly directed to the one end of the expulsion or the murder of every foreigner within the eighteen provinces.

It has been conducted now for more than a generation. Twenty-five years ago the atrocious mutilations of the murdered Catholic sisters in Tientsin bore witness to the effectiveness of the slanders—charging similar horrors upon the missionaries—that were even then common property. From that day to this money has never been wanting from *literati* and men in official position for the circulation of the literature embodying these accusations. But within the last decade the propaganda has been openly avowed and developed, has taken for itself a known base of operations (in the capital of Hunan) and has for its self-confessed head a man of literary and official rank—the notorious Chou Han. Its activity is immense and the “war chest” never seems to lack for funds. It directly reaches millions of readers and the poison of its libels and of its fervid appeals to an ignorant thirst for blood is permeating the empire.

Here lies the peril of our nationals in China, and here is the lawlessness on which our Government should lay a heavy hand without scruple or hesitation. No specious pleas are available here to beg of the real issue, or to excite the faintest sympathy for the real malefactors. The whole systematized propaganda is earthly, sensual, devilish, for which not one ray of excuse may be found by the most unscrupulous apologist. No friend of China, or champion of her government, can wish for anything other than the relentless and immediate suppression of the whole band of conspirators.

The foreign press in China has been a unit in declaring that the total suppression of these venomous publications and the opening up of the province of Hunan—the inviolate sanctuary of the offenders—is the *sine qua non* of any attempt to secure adequate protection for foreigners in the interior. And to this undoubted fact our American press has seemed largely to be oblivious. Four years ago sufficient pres-

sure was brought upon the Wungli Yamen by the great Powers to secure an imperial decree, declaring that Chou Han, “by his wild language and insane conduct, had enabled evil-disposed persons to make use of his name and excite the public by fabricated stories.” He was therefore to be cashiered and compelled to return to his home, remaining under the supervision of the local authorities. It is now clearly proved that the decree was mere waste paper, as was prophesied at the time—only “dust thrown in the eyes of the British minister and the Foreign Office.” Chou Han is as active as ever, and the work under his hand goes steadily forward.

A letter just received from Dr. Griffith John, the famous veteran of the London Mission in Central China, tells of the arrival in Hankow of a large consignment of this literature direct from Hunan. The letter accompanying them contained an urgent request that they should be reprinted and distributed far and near. Chief among the books and tracts he examined were two editions of the infamous *Death to the Devil’s Religion*. Both editions are new and well-printed, one issued in Szechuan and the other in Kiangsi. On the covers it is stated that all the scholars and people of those two provinces are printing this book and widely distributing it. The author is Chou Han himself, or, as the book styles him, “Chou, a disciple of Confucius and a minister of the Great Pure dynasty.” It is the most foul and inflammatory of the Hunan publications and directly urges the massacre of all missionaries; it describes minutely the various horrors practiced by foreigners, and gives the history of Jesus in words more blasphemously filthy than anything that a Western imagination could conceive. This is the book dedicated to our extermination, which a Chinese scholar and official is openly distributing throughout every province of China, aided and abetted by some of the highest officials in the land. It is written in the language of the people, and of it Dr. John says, “I know that it has been read and is being read by millions of ordinary readers in Hunan and in all the provinces.”

Here is the peril of our missionaries in China. Here inevitably is the prolific source of riots, outrages, murders and the varied manifestations of a hatred half-insane in its intensity. Here is the manifest duty of our Government, admitting of no evasion, for the indisputable facts of the case are already in the possession of Mr. Denby. What wisdom is there in demanding from the Chinese Government paper pledges of protection for our citizens and their property, when aware that members of the same government are privately engaged in this sowing of dragon’s teeth for a bitter and bloody harvest?

All authorities are in agreement as to what should be done. It is idle—it is more than idle, it is insane—to accept the usual lying assurances that “the Chinese Government is earnestly desirous to effect the entire suppression of such publications.” It has been written in blood a score of times that these assurances are empty falsehoods. The one thing needful is that Hunan, “that impure fountain of lies,” should be opened

up and the Hunanese for the first time be brought to see that they are not invincible, and that Chou Han be arrested and punished as an enemy of the human race.

Is it necessary to wait until Americans are added to the long catalogue of murdered men and women—English, Scotch, Irish, French, Swedish, Russian—before our government is moved to take this elementary precaution for the safety of its subjects? We heartily believe that it is not and that the courageous and honorable record of our country in the far East will be sustained by its attitude to this pressing need of the hour.

### HOLIDAY WEEK AT THE CAPITAL.

BY LILLIAN CAMP WHITLEREEY.

Washington has recently had installed into office two great men; both are from Maine, both are still young, with superb physical and mental endowments. About the colossal figures of Thomas Brackett Reed, for the second time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Beniah Whittman, D. D., LL. D., president of Columbian University, just now, respectively, cluster matters political and educational.

Only those who held tickets from some member saw the formal opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress. It was simply and quietly done—the choice of a Speaker representing a majority that had swung from one hundred Democratic to one hundred Republican—but those fortunate enough to be there will not soon forget the scene when, after the announcement of the vote, Mr. Reed for the first time that morning entered the chamber escorted by ex-Speaker Crisp. The applause, so hearty and prolonged, was a contrast to the fact that four years ago, when he left the chair, the usual vote of thanks was omitted. A sentence from his brief but admirable speech indicated that he was no novice to the situation. He said: “Gentlemen, while I thank you, I realize that the honor is but for an hour, while the work will extend through many weary days and nights.” Only three weeks since then and Congress has had two presidential messages to think about, while the country has been studying the boundary of Venezuela, has demolished the British Empire, on paper, has sympathized with Cuba and in turn had substantial sympathy extended from Russia at a time when the gold reserve is rapidly slipping away.

Every one is saying that it is the opening of a most unusual and exciting winter. At such a time it is a great moral support to know that there is some one in the Speaker’s chair who is a thorough master of the rules for that body; its committees are all appointed and no holiday recess is taken in either House. *Habitués* of the galleries, which, since opening day, have been free to all, notice some changes. The pages are banished to an ante-room and come soberly at the pressing of an electric button with which each desk is now furnished, instead of playing about the platform and scampering down the aisles to the snapping of honorable fingers. In the Senate one misses the parchment like face and snowy hair of Capt. Isaac Bassett, for many years its sergeant-at-arms and for over sixty years

an employé in some capacity of that body. He began as a page himself and to keep an eye on the boys was one of the duties of his last official position. He was very tall and dignified, and always sat upon a platform a little below and to the right of the vice-president's chair. On the closing day of the session it was a regular thing for Captain Bassett, a few minutes before twelve, to walk solemnly to the clock and with a long pointer turn back the hands, thus allowing a few more bills to be rushed through. But at last Father Time has had his revenge, and in a ripe old age the captain passes from the place that he loved so well and honored so long.

Convention Hall, that easily seats 6,000, was crowded on the night that Dr. Whitman was inaugurated president of Columbian University. President Patton came over from Princeton to make the address and there were large delegations from all the schools in the city. By his fine voice, presence and manner, President Whitman has not only captured the students but he is the favorite talker in the city on occasions. He often speaks twice on Sundays and frequently through the week, and is rapidly winning a wide acquaintance. It was a happy thought of the Congregational Club to secure him as the chief orator at the dinner on Forefathers' Day.

A stock question in conversation is, Have you been to hear Talmage? That many do go is evidenced by the fact that pewholders at the First Presbyterian Church, where he preaches every Sunday evening and of which he is one of three pastors, go in at a side door and many of the people crowding the sidewalk do not go in at all. With the President and Mrs. Cleveland to draw in the morning and Dr. Talmage in the evening, there is no lack of a congregation, though it is largely made up of the floating population.

As many as 400 representative ladies of all denominations gathered in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church on one of the busy mornings just before Christmas to hear Mrs. Darwin R. James and other ladies from New York talk about keeping the Sabbath; there was very plain sensible dealing with the subject, too, and a desire apparent on the part of those present to better observe the letter and the spirit of the Fourth Commandment. Mrs. Hamlin, who led the meeting, said that she had many letters assuring co-operation in a more careful observance of the day, giving the names of Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Hoke Smith and others. Mrs. James and, in fact, all the speakers, were very outspoken in regard to the Sunday secular papers and it is not strange that our local papers had space but for scant notice of the meeting. It was a remarkable gathering; the result has been the formation of a branch of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Miss Morton, sister to the Secretary is the president; Mrs. Justice Harlan and Mrs. John W. Foster are among the vice-presidents, while other ladies prominent in official life have been willing to have their names used. The pledge is a rigid one and reads as follows:

We women of America, recognizing the American Christian Sabbath as our rightful inheritance, bequeathed to us by our forefathers as the foundation of our national prosperity, as the safeguard of our social, civil and religious blessings, as the conservator of the rights of the wage-earner, do hereby pledge ourselves to resist, by precept and example, whatever tends to undermine Sunday as a day of rest and worship—such as the Sunday secular newspaper, Sunday social entertain-

ments, and Sunday traveling and driving for gain or pleasure—and we further pledge ourselves to use our influence to create a right sentiment on all aspects of the Sunday question, especially in reference to traffic of every kind on that day.

The teacher's bazar closed just as the rush of the holidays began. It was similar to one held in Boston not long ago and the object was the same—to establish a fund for the pensioning of teachers for their arduous and poorly-paid labors in the public schools. To the criticism as well as the example of Boston our success may be somewhat due. It was stated in some of the Boston papers that Washington is too far South and too much under the influence of Southern prejudice to have justice, much less generosity, extended to public school teachers. A glance at the catalogue of the art loan exhibit refutes this statement. Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, sent forty-nine of his choicest pictures, among them a Correggio, a Rubens, a Turner, a Troyon and two Corots. Mrs. Hearst and other wealthy citizens were equally kind. Mrs. Burnett wrote and copyrighted a sketch for the affair, *Makers of the Twentieth Century*, Mrs. Cleveland named a doll, and everybody went. Convention Hall was besieged far beyond its capacity, and had to be thrown open afternoons as well as evenings. Nearly every article in the wagon loads of provisions, flowers, furniture, bric-a-brac, fancy work, toys, candies, etc., that had been contributed was sold out, and on the last night, from the back of a woolen camel that had done service for a fortnight, Superintendent Powell and the chairman of the committee surveyed a triple line of empty booths and 500 weary but happy teachers with ten times as many children and friends.

With the tooting of a few Christmas horns that survived the day, with wreaths alike in the windows of the frame shanty and the wide palace, with Christmas cheer and jollity all about, how can one pass the season without a word. Our colored friends always speak of Christmas meaning the entire holiday week; so far it has been a succession of the balmiest, brightest days. Through open doors and casements one gets glimpses of tantalizing bits of mistletoe and that joy of children's hearts, the Christmas tree. The shops have of course been thronged and the word "Push" on the door had to be obeyed if one entered. I suppose that during these warm, sunny days many poor people have spent their small moneys for that which was not bread, and having wasted it for a "lot of trash," as a dealer in furs told me this morning, will suffer when the biting days come. But it takes a steel-like courage to counsel bacon and greens instead of cranberry and turkey, and gingham aprons and warm stockings for some other person's little girl instead of a jointed doll and a set of dishes.

Most of the Cabinet officers had home gatherings about Christmas trees. The President's little daughters are said to have had an especially fine one. The elder children with their governess distributed scores of packages in the morning, and the President followed his usual custom of giving orders for turkeys to the domestics at the White House. Christmas Day is children's day there as well as elsewhere, but the frolic of the little people must all be out of sight very soon. The functions of New Year's Day are very grown up indeed; one would think that the President and his wife must wish them outgrown. The program

of the official reception was announced ten days ago. From eleven o'clock in the morning, when Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the Diplomatic Corps, heads that most decorative and august body, till three hours later, when the last perspiring citizen files by, the President and Mrs. Cleveland must stand, bowing and smiling and shaking hands and hear repeated hundreds of times, "I wish you a very happy New Year."

#### A MONTH WITH JESUS.

BY MRS. C. L. GOODELL.

Turning to *The Congregationalist* Handbook for 1896, almost the first words that caught my eye were these, *A Month with Jesus*.

I discovered at a glance that they referred to the daily Bible readings on the life of our Lord contained in the four gospels in which we are invited to unite during the month of January.

The Christlike Character, Jesus Our Example in Prayer, In Service, Christ's Tender Compassion, The Cup of Cold Water, Jesus in the Home, Jesus as a Guest, and other similar titles, suggest the richness and beauty of the themes, and their value to the spiritual life of any one who will avail himself of a prayerful study of them.

How can we resist such a feast as this? What could be more attractive or inspiring? But my thought ran on—if the privilege of actually spending a month with Jesus were now offered us for the first time how overwhelming its magnitude and significance would appear! What an unspeakable honor!

We all know how it is when we receive an invitation to visit in the home of some beloved friend. We accept it and anticipate gladly the coming pleasure. We put aside other things and give the first place to necessary preparations. We picture to ourselves the loving welcome, the matters of common interest which will engross our conversation, the variety of entertainment that will be provided, and, best of all, the heart-to-heart communion and counsel together and the free and happy interchange of mutual affection.

But a wealth of meaning attaches to all this when we think of Jesus our dearest Friend as the one who invites us. To sit at his feet, to look into his face, to behold his beauty and share his blessed presence; to walk by his side, and talk with him day after day, to hear him speaking within our hearts by his gracious inspirations—O, will it not be heaven upon earth!

How then can we plan to make this month with Jesus one of highest profit to ourselves, and especially pleasing to him?

1. We must not so encumber ourselves with cares as to leave no room for living, personal communion with him. The first thought of all is, to take time to enjoy him, and give him time to enjoy us. There is nothing presuming or irreverent in this last, for "the Lord taketh pleasure in his people." He notices when we turn aside to meet him, and draws near to us when we draw near to him.

2. We want to set apart an hour, if possible, each day for the uninterrupted study of the Word, with the earnest purpose of deepening our personal acquaintance with Christ and for calm meditation and prayer. We have little to bring him, we know, but he has the infinite riches of his grace for us whenever we place ourselves in a longing, receptive attitude before him. Upon all

such souls he sheds an abundance of his precious balm and sweetness. In the silence of the inner chamber he breathes the choicest whispers of his love into the ear of the lingering, not the hurried, listener.

We all know too little and think too little of Jesus. Affairs of daily life press upon us and crowd out the more vital interests that belong to our higher and spiritual nature, till we grow cold and barren in our Christ love and our religious life becomes hardly more than a dull march over a desert of formalities. O we need to spend more time with Christ alone. We need to study carefully his life and character and blessed ministry among men on earth.

There is no phase of our lives which he has not touched with his own, and with which he is not in tender and loving sympathy. The things that make us glad and the things that make us sad—our temptations, our burdens and anxieties, our hopes and aspirations—he takes them all on to his yearning heart and bears them for us, and shows us how we may rest serenely in his all-encompassing love and rejoice amid the changes of this changeful life. He reveals to us the blessedness of entire surrender to him and the joy of active service and sacrifice in behalf of others. He even admits us to sacred fellowship with him in suffering, and by the sweet enablings of his grace helps us to glorify him in the fires.

These are mysteries that we can learn only at his feet as we linger lovingly apart with him. It is by being much with Christ that we shall become like him. Beholding his glory we shall be transformed into his image. We sit before him and his likeness is printed on our souls.

We can do a great deal more for Christ and to bless the world than most of us are doing. It is well worth while for us to take pains to learn from him the secret of his power and spirit. What a new force and beauty and irresistible influence will shine out from us through the year if with this first month we all begin a closer walk with Jesus who is our perfect guide and example, in whose light alone there is peace and joy and all true progress in the heavenward way.

The *Christian World Pulpit* prints a paper, read before a recent missionary conference in India, which surveys the results of higher criticism, the study of comparative religions and the social movements in Christian lands, and asks what these changing views and methods mean for missionaries, and how far these changes should affect their preaching and work. The conclusion is that extended systems of doctrine based on selected texts of Scripture ought not to be presented to the heathen as requirements for their belief; that while faith in the presence and working of God's Spirit is to be deepened by showing that God speaks to the enlightened Christian consciousness now as authoritatively as ever he did in by-gone ages, fewer intellectual burdens ought to be imposed on those to whom the gospel is presented. The keynote of preaching should be the declaration of pardon through simple faith in him who died, apart from all theories, while missionaries should strive to lead their hearers "to apprehend that wider conception of salvation—the divine economy that covers all the interests of social life." The influence of Christian thought in England and America on missionary work in other lands is of not less

importance than its influence at home. This paper indicates that missionaries are keenly sensitive to what is going on in Christian circles in their native land.

#### FROM THE BAY OF BISCUY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BY S. E. BRIDGEMAN.

"Don't race through Spain," said an old resident to us as we crossed the northern frontier. We had planned for a three weeks' tour, but found six weeks full of interest, leaving many places unvisited. Every city has its charm; every mountain top its story of siege and battle; every valley has been trodden by mailed warriors. One is bewildered to select from the mass of material gathered in travel that which will interest the reader most, when each hour has had its surprise.

The Spanish provinces have each some local characteristic and to some extent are entirely different. The sturdy, active race of the Basques in the north have figured largely in Spanish history. Marvelous stories are told of their courage in battle, their heroic deeds and loyalty to their own country. The language is entirely different, and an educated Spaniard is as much at a loss among them as a genuine Yankee is. Their costume is unlike their southern neighbors. They wear a peculiar cap and blouse and as a rule have smooth faces. Many of them are very poor, living in stone huts with no fire in the fiercest weather save in the center of the house. They subsist on the plainest food, an income of forty cents a day for a household being considered quite generous. Good servants are secured for five dollars a month.

As we drove along in the diligence we heard from valley and hillside and on the road by our side a peculiar squeak, combining a screech, the humming of a swarm of bees and a subdued yell, all in one. This proceeds from the loaded carts drawn by dun-colored cows or oxen, with only a pair of big, solid wooden wheels set on wooden axles. They are purposely left unoled, and the Basque farmer is as proud of his squeak as the old deacon used to be of his new shoes. In San Sebastian it is against the law to drive a squeaky cart through the streets, and some of these independent farmers pay the fine rather than rob their families of the signal of their return home at night!

Last winter a slight fall of not over two or three inches of snow put an embargo on the running of teams out of San Sebastian, and the city had to issue one day 500 rations and the next 1,000. The dear little kindergartners came to Mrs. Gulick's school in thin clothing, their hands so cold and chapped that they couldn't hold a pencil in their fingers. San Sebastian in that storm of two days was like a deserted city, so few came out. Cider is about as abundant as water. It is said that a fire in a village was once put out by its use, as it was easier to find than water.

The wisest men in the country, however liberal or conservative, seem to be one in the opinion that the insurrection in Cuba must be quelled at whatever expense, not because they value its possession so highly, but with them it is a point of honor and they will brook no interference. They say, "Should the Cubans win, the result would be disastrous in the extreme to that island, as internal factions would arise which would make their condition infinitely worse than now." Should the United States recognize the belligerents it would be considered a gross insult. Even now the fact that a few "jingoists" are ready for fight is regarded as representing the attitude of our Government towards Spain. It was rumored a few days ago in a large city of France near the frontier that President Cleveland had recognized Cuba and, because of it, a lady friend of ours had great difficulty in getting money

on a letter of credit. The credit of the nation, spending \$800,000 a month, is sorely strained and the recent loan by France will last but a short time if the war is continued.

A most impressive scene occurred in San Sebastian today. About 2,000 soldiers, who start for Cuba tonight, gathered at the plaza for the open air mass. The altar, with crucifix, lighted candles, waving banners, arms stacked on either side of the platform, bands of music, vast crowds closing in, the dropping on the knees of the armed men at the elevation of the Host, made a remarkable spectacle. The great white surf rolling in at our feet with its solemn roar, the blue sea beyond, the warm July sun, although at the gateway of winter, the Pyrenees and mountains of France looking down upon the soldiers, as in the days of Napoleon, constituted a scene never to be forgotten. Poor boys, cruel war!

In every city of any importance in the bulring and all the paraphernalia connected with this cruel scene, which is patronized by old, young, rich and poor. Said an American lady in our hearing, "O, it was awful fun to see how the bull rushed round with those explosive darts in his side," and went into an enthusiastic account of the scene. Instead of this national spectacle growing less frequent or savage, the people are demanding it more and more. From southern France they pour by thousands into San Sebastian on the frontier and are indignant with their own authorities at being obliged to go out of the country for this pleasure. In Portugal, where the horns of the bull are guarded so that the fight may not result in death to the animal or his opponent, they are also demanding a more savage exhibition of blood.

The cafés are the nightly resort of the multitude. Little of home life is known in Spain or of neighborly sociality or "afternoon teas." These cafés are an institution and millions of money are invested in their elegant saloon music and external attractions. These are mainly under the control of Italians. The railroads are principally owned by foreign capital, also the mines, street lights and trams. We met an English friend at the head of most important mining interests who is hampered and bothered beyond measure by the various hindrances he meets in official departments, "who never do today what can be put off till tomorrow." We were surprised to be told that the third richest city in the world is Bilboa, where great mining interests are centered. The other two cities in rank are Cardiff, Wales, and Frankfort, Germany.

The streets in many cities are in such a condition as would make the cleanly people of St. Petersburg absolutely wild. But, after all, one of the charms of Spanish travel is the unique and picturesque sights in those same narrow streets that run at every angle, leading everywhere and nowhere, crowded with donkeys whose heavy loads almost graze the houses on either side, which tower above with balconies on every story, dating back to the days of the Moors. Long rows of women are kneeling by the river side day after day, doing the laundry of the city, drying the clothes on the ground. Little girls carry water poised on their heads from public fountains in jars that I could hardly lift from the ground. Boys play at bull fight on the plazas. Little children dance the fandango gracefully on the sidewalks to the music of the hand-organ. Rich and poor, student and beggar, wear with dignity the Spanish cloak thrown around their shoulders as in the days of Don Quixote; priests, barefooted, with cassock and shaved heads, are met in the arcades; the black eyes of maiden and mother sparkle under their rich and lovely lace mantillas. We have been under the hands of the Barber of Seville, stared at by the Bachelor of Salamanca until at last we fancied that we had been borne back through the centuries and were really living in the days of Columbus.

*San Sebastian, Nov. 25.*

## The Home

## NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

BY REV. V. M. HARDY, D. D.

With feet the threshold of the new year pressing,  
I turn to look upon the path o'er trod,  
So filled with sadness, sweetness, fear and blessing;  
I joy to trace in all the hand of God.

His hand I see in friendships' precious keeping,  
In trials braved, in tearful eyes made bright,  
In life prolonged, in smiles of heavenly greeting,  
In sins outlived, in conquests thro' his might.

What shall this year, before mine eyes now holden,  
Bring unto me as swift its moments fly?  
What shall I bear from all its treasures golden  
Unto that life unseen beyond the sky?

Help me, O God! this year to crown with beauty;  
Within my thoughts to write thine own best will.  
To thee anew I give myself for duty;  
Take me, dear Lord, and all thy plans fulfill!

This new year make a year of holy living—  
Of joyous deeds in proof of love I owe—  
Breathe on my soul a spirit meek, forgiving—  
Help me like thee to share my brother's woe.

As Jesus gave himself to me in serving,  
So now to him this year I consecrate;  
Guide thou my steps till, from thy ways unswerv-  
ing,  
I come to thee; and, in thy likeness, wake.

"Take short views of life," was the advice given by a wise old minister to one who was prone to forecast a gloomy future. It is a wholesome aphorism for everyday living. If the children cluster around the table in health today do not anticipate *grippe* and diphtheria for them tomorrow. If earning a fair living at this time of financial uncertainty do not let the shadow of the almshouse darken distant weeks. But while "short views of life" are best on the whole there are occasions, like the beginning of a new year, when fresh inspiration and courage are gained by a look to the far off summits, even to the peaks of the eternal years. As the mountain climber plods cheerfully down the valley which leads to a grander eminence because he has sighted it from the one he has just left so we may bravely walk along the days of 1896, taking no anxious thought for its tomorrow, but singing of the Eternal Goodness:

I know not what the future hath  
Of marvel or surprise.  
Assured alone that life and death  
His mercy underlies.

The happiest children at Christmastime were not those who received the largest number of presents, but those who, out of their own savings or earnings or by their own handiwork, were enabled to put thought into their gifts for others. As we witnessed the joy of one little maiden in bestowing a small bottle of ink and half a dozen pens upon her father we were more than ever convinced of the advantage of a weekly money allowance, however trifling, for children. The offering, in this case, represented a loving study of the needs of her father's desk, and an afternoon of careful shopping in order to extract the largest purchasing power from the modest sum which she had appropriated for Christmas tokens for the family. Aside from the pleasure derived in spending money which is one's own, there is a really educative value in its actual use and handling. In no other way can children be trained so easily to a habit of saving for the sake of having something to give. If the rule of a weekly allowance has never been established

in your household try it this new year and see how it works.

## WHIFFS OF COMMON SENSE.

## I. UNPRACTICAL ADVICE.

BY MARION HARLAND.

The little matron was not crying. Sound sense and the breeding which generates "pluck" as surely as the discipline of frost, heat and spring winds hardens spongy tissues into timber, held back the tears. But the corners of her mouth relaxed pitifully; her dry eyes were dreary. A suspicion of petulance in her voice thinned and sharpened with the effort to speak temperately:

"Either the people who write these things!—don't know what they are talking about, or there is no use in a woman with a small income and but twenty-four hours in her day trying to live like gentlefolk. There are no chairs of household economy in girls' colleges as yet, and making believe keep house before one is married, with a mother to appeal to in every difficulty and papa's purse to pull upon, isn't a bit like running a small house of one's very own, with one half-taught servant and an allowance of exactly twenty dollars a week for household expenses. Not that I feel ashamed of our circumstances. I told Harry when I married him that I would never complain of privations while our health and lives are spared. But I do want to live decently. I used to dream of simple elegance and all that, you know, and was quite vain of my petticoated dressing-tables and stained floors and my cheap made dishes that looked and tasted like French *entrees*. And I *thought* we were clean. If these women writers, whose end and aim in this world are to make housekeeping easy and honorable, are to be credited, we are weithering in dirt and pest germs."

"My dear!" I expostulated, aghast at her excitement and glancing wonderingly around the tasteful room, shining clean and sweet as nothing but neatness and fresh air can make human habitation, "I think that you are a capital manager and your cottage is a model home. What has injected these harrowing doubts into your youthful mind?"

For answer she read aloud from this week's *Christian Spy*, just taken from the wrapper:

"Now that summer is upon us, every article of clothing worn near the perspiring skin should be changed every day, and sheets and pillow cases at least twice a week. (It goes without saying that nobody who respects himself or herself ever uses the same table napkin twice.) Linen, cotton and silk or merino underwear—silk being the best—become charged with the exudations of the skin, which in a few hours change into wriggling myriads of microbes. The same may be said of the light blankets and duvets one draws up to his chin as the night cools into morning. Duvets must be aired and disinfected frequently; blankets washed certainly as often as once a month.

"It is not safe for human beings to sit or sleep in rooms that are not thoroughly swept every morning and then dusted carefully with a cloth dampened with a weak solution of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant. All the wood work should be gone over every week with borax and water. The closet shelves ought to be scrubbed

weekly with the same, every article being removed from them for that purpose.

"Another hot weather hint—sterilize the milk and boil the water drunk in the family, not only by children, but by adults.

"Still another—burn all the garbage. The mistress should make the round twice a day of cellar, refrigerator, pantries and pot-closets, to make sure that not an atom of putrefying matter is overlooked. Rancid grease left in the seams of a saucepan or pall may breed cholera; the limpid water from faucet or pump may convey the germs of typhoid. The price of perfect health is perpetual vigilance."

"Now," sending the admonitory sheet half-way across the room with the filip of an impatient finger, "if I were to undertake to do all that, or one tenth of it, I should land Harry and the baby in the poorhouse and my emaciated body in an untimely grave in less than six months. What confounds me utterly is the reasonableness of everything she says. Of course I know the danger of filth-bred bacteria and spores and infusoria and bacilli, and all that. The possibility that we may be inhaling and swallowing them by the dozen gross is gruesome always. But so far as I can see we must go on doing it, *ad infinitum*. Viewed in the light of these revelations, the privations of poverty are as nothing compared with its perils. Yet the poor must live, and the educated poor are so presumptuous as to crave decency, comfort and health."

A bubble of sound fell down the stairs at this instant—an importunate huddle, one upon the other, of inarticulate aspirates that would link themselves into a wail unless speedily checked, proclaiming the awakening of the king of the household. A smile that chased the tired lines out of the mother's face flashed over it and she flitted away to avert the catastrophe, leaving me alone to reconsider and weigh her complaint.

I picked up *The Christian Spy* and read for myself the columns embraced by the ornate headline, *The Inglenook*. It contained, besides Seasonable Hints to Housekeepers, Practical Recipes and *A Word Spoken in Love*, a religious corner intended for the home. After perusing it conscientiously I decided that the department was neither much better nor at all worse than the average of its class. I recognized distinctly, moreover, the disheartening tendency of the leading "seasonable hint." The truth stared me in the face that the writer of each article of *The Inglenook* had in mind an audience of ignorant and eager rich women. Putting myself in the place of my late companion I entered into her feelings with an energy that surprised myself.

The design of housewifely teachings is to help, not hinder, to raise, not to cast down spirits and aim. It would be nice, I went on to reason, in fact, exceedingly luxurious, to sleep nightly in perfectly clean sheets, laundered, aired and lavendered. I heard a woman say once that she envied Queen Victoria nothing but her ability to have her sheets changed every day. It is delicious to endue the body, just renovated by the matutinal bath, in fair and smooth and clean linen, or cambric, or silken web. Science has tied together the words "dirt and disease" until the wise sweeper makes haste to commit the contents of her dustpan to cleansing fires. The end of sweepings is to be burned. The chamber which is swept and dusted every twenty four

hours and scrubbed tri-weekly is undeniably more wholesome than that which is "brushed up" and dusted daily and the wood-work of which is washed only when visibly soiled.

Sterilized milk was declared last year to be the best of artificial foods for bottle babies. Today we are told that the process of sterilizing destroys the beneficent, with the malevolent, germs latent in the milk, whereas to "Pasteurize" it—that is, to check the cooking suddenly, just short of the boiling point—kills the evil elements and spares the good. Apart from the news that vice is less tenacious of life than virtue, the information brings no comfort to the mother who is her own cook, housemaid and nurse, or who has but one servant. With all her desire to provide proper sustenance for her baby, she sees at once that she has not the time to hang over the saucepan, thermometer in hand, awaiting the exact moment when the vessel should be snatched from the fire and plunged into ice-water to insure the survival of the fittest. The sterilizer takes care of itself, and she reflects with satisfaction that baby thrives upon the milk thus prepared.

So with the cremation of garbage, the minute inspection, morning and night, of every kitchen utensil, the boiling and cooling of drinking water—all sensible and sanitary precautions. The truth abides that there are not enough hours in the day to justify the housekeeper of moderate means in trying to do all or one-fifth of the things enjoined upon her as essential to the health and comfort of her family. "Something must be crowded out" is a golden saying that brightens with much using. In too many cases of conscience the thing crowded out is the worker's health and, not infrequently, her life. In a still larger number of instances contentment with a modest lot goes to the wall. Harry's wife is first dismayed, then covetous. If she could hire a full staff of servants and a housekeeper to supervise them; if two dozen pillow cases, twenty-one pairs of sheets, and as many changes of body linen, six dozen towels and fifty-six napkins per week in the wash were the undisputed rule of the laundry, she and hers could be as neat and healthy as anybody. Mrs. Million may well have and keep a home worthy of the name and which can bear the scrutiny of The Inglenook board of health.

Harry's wife errs in the first place in imagining that in Mrs. Million's mansion sanitary dicta are obeyed. Overlookers and high-priced servants are prone to earn their wages with as little labor as is compatible with the glittering generalities of outward seeming. Your microbe is a terrible democrat, who respects silver no more than tin, porcelain no more than stoneware. This has nothing to do with the fact that homes in which housekeeper, butler, laundress and lady's maid are kept are outnumbered a thousand to one by the homes of fairly well-to-do people, where a couple of maids do all the cooking, the housework, waiting, washing and ironing. And these last are, in many towns and villages, less in number than families in cottages and in flats, where a single maid-of-all-work is assisted in lighter household tasks by the mistress, or in which no regular servant is hired.

Then—and here is the gist of this protest—why fill the woman's page of religious and secular journals with direction and advice intended ostensibly for the great ma-

jority who cannot be profited thereby? For, mark you, Mrs. Million never consults The Inglenook to learn how she shall order aright her handsome establishment. She leaves all minor and menial details to "the profession" and her corps of trained subordinates. If we would lend a helping hand to would-be pupils our lessons must be reasonable and within the limits of possible attainment.

Among the many disasters that have come to my knowledge as attendant upon the effort of the matronly novice to "do as she is bid" was the loss of a willing and competent laundress to a young wife whose fifteen white skirts per week made the woman throw up the engagement at the end of the first month.

"I wear only two a day as a rule," pleaded the mistress. "Of course, when the weather is bad, an extra one is soiled."

Let us be sensible, dearly-beloved reader. You know as well as I that with careful bathing, judicious airing of body and bedding, by the use of dustpan, whiskbroom and dampened duster, it is altogether feasible to live comfortably, healthfully and daintily without taxing mistress beyond her strength and maid beyond her patience in the futile strain to keep up to the standard raised by so-called teachers of household reform. We know that it is not necessary to the physical and moral well-being of the household to take down every picture from the wall every week to wipe the dust from the back and clean the wires supporting the frame. We know, also, that the mistress who pokes detective fingers and inquisitive nose into every pan and kettle in every pantry every day of her mortal pilgrimage, will soon find that life is not worth living. Why then, O my sister apostle to much enduring, sorely-tempted American housewives, lay burdens heavy and grievous to be borne upon tender consciences and unskilled hands?

#### POSSIBILITIES OF THE AFTERNOON TEA.

BY M. V. SHALER.

The fashionable function inappropriately called "afternoon tea" has, by its own illusive conduct, brought upon itself a threatened termination. The shallowness and inhospitality of it all could hardly be expected to endure for very long. As soon as its depths had been sounded by the thoughtful ones of the community its days were numbered, for them, at least. They turned from the formality and ceremony with the same feeling of disappointment which must have actuated Thoreau to write: "I sat at a table where were rich food and wine in abundance, and I went away hungry from the inhospitable board. The hospitality was as cold as the ices. The style, the house and grounds and 'entertainment' pass for nothing with me. I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and conducted like a man incapacitated for hospitality. There was a man in my neighborhood who lived in a hollow tree. His manners were truly regal. I should have done better had I called on him."

There is neither mental nor moral refreshment in looking at people. The only profit to be conferred on any one at these fashionable receptions is that which the florist and caterer receive. We hold society too cheap. Our talents should be worth more than floral decorations, gastronomic feasts or fine

clothes. We hold the coming and going so lightly, forgetting the time and strength consumed, that it is as if we but needed to touch one another to be satisfied. "The value of a man is not in his skin."

The art of entertaining is almost a dead language to a large number of would-be entertainers. There has been no school for such instructions, and our girls of the period are shockingly wanting in the courtesies of polite society. For their sake no less than for social and intellectual reasons there is need of more cordiality in our hospitality. The hostess and the daughter whom she sets upon the social stage for exhibition stand like statues in all the conventional glitter and permit their guests to pass by in ceremonious procession and find their own amusement at best they may mid deafening music and screaming conversation. This is not hospitality nor entertaining. It is an exhibition.

There is a reaction setting in against such unsatisfactory ceremony. It has been demonstrated in the growing popularity of the genuine, informal conversations of the afternoon and evening, which gives an opportunity for the meeting of the sexes upon a social and intellectual basis in the evening and an easy and cordial greeting to one's women friends in the afternoon. It is a thousand pities we have no semblance to that admirable institution the Paris *salon* where men and women may meet upon a purely intellectual footing. It is to the discredit of women with means and time at their disposal that there is not an American drawing-room.

We need the literary, political, social and all the rest of masculine interests to uplift us to broader views, wider range of thought and point of view, while the men need women to refine them and present them with higher ideals. The science of sociology is not a science of one sex. Man is a social animal, and he has gone to his club because there was not that diversion from business cares to be found at home. Men's clubs and women's clubs tend to keep the sexes apart. We women have made a mistake in not making our homes a rival of the clubs. Our receptions have been meaningless, and some women have finally discovered the fact while all men at the start abhorred them. There is now, with the initiation of so many clubs, some of which are open to both sexes, a fine opportunity for the home to offset the avalanche of outside meetings by opening wide her doors and offering such a hospitality and warmth as will make her the rival of all clubs.

But the hostess must hold no corner of the room sacred to a statuesque greeting of her guests if she would be successful, but she should move about among them, giving of herself to them in return for their efforts to be present. She should take pains to keep formality and ceremony in the background, and by inviting a few young women as aids to entertain be willing to offer the light refreshments which she provides from her own hands if need be. A small expression from the hand of the hostess speaks volumes for cordiality and puts to rout the ills of cold reserve. Her afternoon "conversazione" can be made a delight to all her guests by introductions and the announcement that something more than a moment's call is expected.

Her evenings afford the masculine members of the family an opportunity to don

the "robes of host," and by joining her and her aids offer entertainment to their friends as well as hers. The tea table should be a center where two or three graceful hostesses unite in serving a beverage, dainty sandwiches and so forth. It is a wonderful *fait accompli* toward the promotion of "whittling wit," "flow of soul" and repartee. The simplicity of refreshments and serving, the artistic arrangement of a few flowers, a free and easy cordiality of the hostess, a frequency of her days at home and the charm of perfect lack of conventionality and ceremony should eventually lead to a desirable mode of entertainment, and let talents take the place of show and formality.

## THE NEW YEAR.

BY JULIA H. MAY.

What wilt thou bring to me, O coming year?  
Will it be failure? Will it be success?  
Wilt thou my mornings light with happiness?  
Or will new sorrows fill my nights with fear?  
Shall I to my ideals draw more near,  
And dreams fulfilled my flowery pathway bless?  
Or, shall I lie in bondage of distress,  
And on my disappointments drop the tear?  
Thou dost not answer. Why should I inquire?  
Why should I wish to know the onward way?  
If it be joy, the height of my desire,  
A sweet surprise new gladness can convey.  
If it be sorrow's crucible of fire,  
I am so glad I do not know today.

## DOING IT HEARTILY.

BY ELIZABETH GRINNELL.

My neighbor on the south was a sympathetic, ever ready, charitable woman, very kind to every one in her way. She was full of good works from morning till night. Was any one sick or in any sort of distress, she was on hand ready to nurse, or do the washing, or bake the bread, or make clothes for the children. She *had* to do it. It was a task imposed upon her by her conscience. Her face and manner showed that it was a task. There was a sting to her charity. Her kindness had a prick of its own that "went to the quick" of the recipient.

At home she never shirked a duty. But here, as elsewhere, the "sting" followed or accompanied her works of love. The meals were regular and more than ordinarily good, but they were often imbibed by her "reminders," spoken in a complaining tone, that she "did nothing but wait on the family like a slave." While she sewed a button on her husband's coat she grumbled in an undertone about being "so tired," and she sighed heavily while she spread the butter on Tommy's bread. Poor Tommy, "so dreadful hungry," as boys usually are. Did Willie ask mother to knot his necktie, she wiped her hands and did so, hiding the real pleasure it gave her by reminding the boy that he "ought to do it himself now he was getting so old." Did Mary tear her dress by accident, her mother repaired it promptly, but spoiled her devotion to the child's neat appearance by saying, as if to herself, "It seems as if girls might be more careful when their mothers work so hard."

Sunday morning she was more than ever faithful to home duties, but the children felt "the care" they were and sometimes sighed for the time when they would no longer be "such a care." They went to Sunday school, conscious of the trouble they had been to their mother, while the consciousness looked out of their faces, hiding the happy innocence of childhood. She

went regularly to church, for it was her "duty." Her husband's face wore a troubled look, for his wife had refused such help as he might have given her in small ways, and in his heart he felt that he was helpless. "I am nearly working my hands off" she had said a hundred times, and she would go on working her hands off like a martyr to "duty." Had she not read in her Bible over and over again, "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit"? She was both, according to her idea of diligence and fervency, yet she was missing the key to true devotion, as many another mother is missing it. But at last her eyes were opened.

One morning at church the minister preached a sermon especially for her. He did not intend it for her, but he had prayed that he might "help somebody" and that "somebody" happened to be my neighbor. "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as unto the Lord," he said, and there followed earnest words, such words as the Lord has promised "shall not return unto him void."

Across the aisle from my friend sat Mrs. DeSmith wondering why the discourse could not have been about the "New Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven." She did "so like to hear sermons from the Revelation." She little knew that the New Jerusalem came indeed down into the heart of another woman sitting near in another pew, nor did she suspect how it would come down to a "tired" family, and, in fact, into a whole neighborhood in consequence of that morning's sermon.

My neighbor sat drinking the sermon in, as she always "drank it in." It was her *duty* to pay attention to the sermon. But this one had an emphasis of its own. Duty was forgotten in a new inspiration. She sat like one who was hearing a great truth for the first time, a truth for which she had unconsciously "hungered." She was being "filled" now. I knew it by the look on her face, and she told me afterwards all about it. Her face grew as red as "a red, red rose," and then it paled to the faintest tint of a "quaker lady" on a pasture hill-side.

"Heartily as unto the Lord"—the Lord whom she loved in spite of her troublesome habit of grumbling—sang in her ears and echoed from the reflecting surfaces of her willing heart until she was a victim to self-reproach, or rather a conquest for new resolve. Did Paul indeed mean that we must do everything "heartily?" Must we wash the breakfast dishes, and brush the children's hair, and darn the stockings, and set the table for dinner, and sit up all night with sick neighbors, and go to church, and dress ourselves in a tidy fashion—all this heartily?

Out of the abundance of his warm and sympathetic heart the minister made it all plain, and what have I more to tell? Nothing only my neighbor on the south complains no more. She never says she is "so tired," nor does she remind her family that she is a "slave to them." She doesn't have to be charitable any longer. Duty has put on a new dress and sits forever singing in white.

The child's grief throbs against its little heart as heavily as the man's sorrows; and the one finds as much delight in his kite or drum as the other in striking the springs of enterprise or soaring on the wings of fame.—H. E. Chapin.

## Closet and Altar

*Prayer, which we deem so easy, is, when it is real prayer, the passion of an effort, the wrestling of a life.*

If he who knows the road and knows our capacity and our needs is but with us, would we wish to take the guidance out of his hands? I know not. And so welcome to the beautiful New Year; and may we welcome all it may bring us of joy or sorrow and learn the lesson hidden in each.—Caroline Fox.

We ought never to be willing to live any year just as we lived the last one. No one is striving after the best things who is not intent on an upward and a forward movement continually. The circular movement is essential too—the going around and around in the old grooves, daily tasks; yet even in this treadmill round there should be constant progress. We ought to do the same things better each day. Then in the midst of the outward routine our inner life ought to be growing in earnestness, in force, in depth.—J. R. Miller.

If we do not wring our happiness out of the fair, peaceful, humble duties of the present, however great its trials, we shall never find it in the weakened forces, in the darkened rays of the future. Our duty lies, not in regrets, not in resolutions, but in thoughts followed by resolves and resolves carried out in actions. Our life lies not in retrospect of a vanished past, not in hopes of an ambitious future; our life is here, to-day; in our prayers, in our beliefs, in our daily, hourly conduct.

Ah! let our new year leave the beaten path  
The old year trod and sometimes try his  
wings  
In upward flight! And may he end his days  
Nearer that day when none shall need to say,  
"Know thou the Lord"; when sweet good-  
morning prayers  
Shall belt the earth each morn with rising  
sun,  
And when the glow of setting sun shall be  
A signal fire to summon angels down  
To guard a sleeping world that trusts in God.

God our Father, we would make our life a song. We cannot say many words to thee, but we would live so that sweet music should come up to thee from us, because our lives are in perfect union and accord with thy nature. Breathe thy Spirit into us as we kneel before thee, subduing the selfishness that makes discord and uniting our hearts in the one fear of thy name. May circumstances have no power to alter the sweetness and beauty of our inner life. Make us quiet. We chafe and fret and fill our lives with noise and bustle. We expend ourselves on many things that distract and weary us; our voices, motions and impulsive acts often betray the storm and unrest within. Make us still in the depths of our nature, quiet, reposeful and peaceful. May we not assert ourselves unduly. May we go to and fro among others with gentleness and patience and long-suffering, as our Master went about doing good. We thank thee that we are full of need. We have learned that thou givest power to the faint and to those that have no might. Take our weakness up into thy strength; our ignorance into thy wisdom; our changeableness into thy everlasting constancy. Amen.

## Tangles.

[For the leisure hour recreation of old and young. Any one reader who can contribute odd and curious enigmas, etc., of a novel and interesting kind is invited to do so, addressing the Puzzle Editor of *The Congregationalist*.]

## 1. ANAGRAM.

In twilight's hush, where silent falls  
The dewdrop from night's tilted urn,  
The wanderer seeks home's restful halls,  
Where bright the cheerful hearth fires burn.  
Before him beams the lighted pane,  
That speaks of love and smile and cheer;  
While fancied bower and fabled fame  
Lose all their borrowed brightness here.

When parted long from home and own,  
He from the sunset hills looks back,  
Where life has day by day been strown  
In shreds 'long memory's ventful track;  
He sees the fire on WHOLE that burned—  
That lit his home and cheered his breast;  
And owns—too late the truth is learned—  
'Tis only here that ONE HATH REST.

HARRY.

## 2. JUMBLE.

5	1	6	7	1	8	5	7	9	1	6	5	7
TODAY	AM	IS										
WHAT	I	YESTERDAY										
SHALL BE	TOMORROW	WAS										
4	2	9	5	4	2	1	8	7	9	3	1	2

The nine words above (counting "shall be" as one word) are numbered in a regular order, beginning at the center. Taking the words in the order indicated by the numbers, the result is a jumble of words, which has meaning when properly punctuated and contains a puzzle, the answer of which is asked for and given at the close. Read the puzzle.

F. L. S.

## 3. RIDDLES.

He gathered up the toys that lay  
Disordered on the floor;  
He put them carefully away  
And shut the closet door.  
"Now which of these," he said, and smiled,  
With shrewdest look and slyest,  
"No matter how they may be piled,  
Will always be the highest?"  
  
"And when our army storms the sheds  
With wooden sword and gun,  
Which is it always proves two heads  
Are better far than one?"  
And though it helps on training days  
Our tedious march to sweeten,  
No matter on which side it plays,  
Is certain to be beaten?"

M. O. S.

## 4. A WORD'S CONTENTS.

(The words italicized are taken from the word which forms the answer to the puzzle.)  
O! our *wee* garden plot with its flowers was gay  
When the *dew* and the sunshine of summer were  
here;  
There no *weed* tried to grow, and the bird trilled her  
lay  
On the wide-spreading boughs of the apple *tree* near.

Now the *white* and *red* poppies their petals have  
shed,  
And the stems, *where* they grew, like a *reed* meet  
the blast.  
Every pansy face *hid*, all the roses are dead;  
And the beautiful summer—alas! it has passed.

O! the seasons of life, how swiftly they fly!  
Ere we heed it our beauteous summer departs.  
"We all fade as a leaf," like the blossoms we *die*,  
When the cold blast of death chills our warm,  
throbbing hearts.

E. E. C.

## 5. A BUSINESS TANGLE.

Mr. B., who lived not a thousand miles from Boston, died intestate, leaving a widow, three sons and five daughters. In the settlement of his estate the law allows the widow one-third, the remainder to be equally divided among the other heirs. The administrator finds a note of \$500 against the eldest son, an assignment to the widow of \$1,500 of the youngest son's interest in the estate, and a note of

\$1,300 against the second son, who is without means and can pay nothing. For the additional effects of the deceased the sum of \$8,300 is realized.

There has been a difference of opinion among the villagers as to the proper settlement of this estate, and the administrator, hesitating to make a division that may prove to be wrong, asks what sum he shall pay to each heir.

J. P.

## 6. DECAPITATION.

A little black cloud in the east appeared,  
A little black speck in the sky;  
It sailed in the blue  
The long day through,  
Silently, silently drifting.

Right into the sunset gold it steered,  
Into the molten gold;  
There it lay,  
At the close of day,  
Lazily, lazily shifting.  
  
TWO glided through with the sunset hue,  
It lay in the sunset sea;  
Its black ONE banished,  
Its grim hues vanished,  
Wrapped in the folds of a golden shroud—  
Such was the death of the little cloud.

CEPHAS.

Answers will be published in two weeks.

## A FEATURE OF GOOD SOCIETY.

Mrs. Shaler's article in another column gives point to what Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney said recently in *The Ladies' Home Journal*:

I think the good society of the future will not tend to crowds. Great social functions there may be, but there will be a center, a meaning in them; and there will be an orderly participation for all. A gay gregariousness is not society, whatever may be imagined of the bliss of being "in the swim." Herding is not consociating. Indeed, it is chiefly in the early savage state that men go in droves, like buffaloes, or even antelopes. As they emerge from the animal, sensuous condition, they emerge from the mass, and individuality is distinguished; this lifted up, enlarged, evolved, they draw together afresh by a higher law, on a grander plane; yet with a certain fine separateness, like the separateness of planets in a solar order. It is only when a deterioration, through over-civilization in the material, sets in, and the race falls back into the life of the mere material—which is in another way but savagery once more—that it swarms into multitudes again. This is the confession and self-protective instinct of individual insignificance. The unit makes little or no count except as it can attach itself to a long array of ciphers. The impositions of an artificial society upon time and personality are destructive of the only real elements of a true association. Little, frittering, life-exhausting eti-

quets are demanded even between those who are fitted in a genuine friendship, until friendship tires out, faith dies, and there is nothing left but pasteboard certificates and a ledger balance of dues and receipts.

## A DOG'S PASSION FOR DOLLS.

The latest sensation in Birmingham is the doll snatching dog. The animal is the property of a lady who resides at Small Heath. Some time ago one of her little girls was very fond of inducing the dog to carry her doll, and the animal acquired quite a passion for relieving the child of her precious charge. The dog would carry the doll about for hours, and oftentimes take it to his kennel and lie down beside it for the greater part of the day. He never harmed the doll, always gripping its clothes, and not defacing it in the slightest. Up to a certain point the dog's tendencies were productive of unadulterated fun, and so popular did he become that the children of the neighborhood frequently came to his owner's house with the query, "Please, Mrs. — can your dog come and take my doll a walk?"

But by degrees the animal's healthy affection for dolls developed into an absolute passion, and now a more unpopular quadruped does not exist in the whole suburb. Not content with carrying a doll when requested to do so, he began to prowl about the neighborhood and forcibly deprive stray children of their treasured pets. Whenever and wherever he saw a doll in a child's arms he would stealthily walk up to her, seize the prize and run off with it to his kennel. In a single day he has been known to bring four captives home, and the maternal indignation of the neighborhood is something terrible to contemplate.—*St. James's Gazette*.

## Pure and Sure



The best that  
money can buy

This is the poor man's flour—

# "Duluth Imperial" Flour

because there are 20 loaves more in every barrel, and the rich man's because he can't buy better at any price. Makes perfect bread. A trial will convince.

If your grocer doesn't keep it, and won't supply you, don't get another flour—get another grocer; or send us a postal, and we'll tell you where to get it.

DULUTH IMPERIAL MILL CO., Duluth, Minn.

## The Conversation Corner.

A  
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HAPPY NEW YEAR to you Cornerers all! We are pilgrims still, little and large, with a new journey, three hundred and sixty-six days long, before us. We will hoist our old signal at the start, to show that we are ignorant of the future and of many things we wish to know, yet willing to ask for knowledge and help. Let us keep asking all the year—and make good use of the answers!

The first question you will probably ask is: How about that prize, Mr. Martin? It was not an easy thing to decide that matter. There were, I believe, thirty-one in all who sent answers, but counting out those who thought the picture represented two different children and those who knew the answer to begin with, there are left a "baker's dozen" who say, what my visit proved to be correct, that the "Two Little Pilgrims," as Constance P. wrote, "are one boy" and "belong to each other." All their letters were excellent, but the one which on the whole was thought the best by the editorial committee of three who aided me in the responsible task was from Marie R., Hudson, Mich., and to her goes a "Corner Scrap-Book"—I hope in time for Christmas. I ought to add that there was a very respectable minority in the above committee who preferred Jessie A.'s letter from East Orange, N. J., and she may receive an unofficial reminder to that effect. Sarah Noah insists that Frances B. ought to have had the prize, but as S. N. wasn't a regular judge, F. B. will have to be content with her private but hearty approbation.

There was one important member of the T. L. P. family I did not mention last week—the one spoken of by Gordon P. as his "kitty" with a strange name. As I could not understand the name, it was given me on a card, printed in small capitals, COU-ZU KE-BA-BIAN. It sounded like an Armenian name, and I learned that it belonged to a guest of many years ago, who came from Turkey and who wished to be remembered by the household. To insure that they gave his name to the family cat, and the dynasty of the Cousukebabians has been a lasting and honored one, like the Pharaohs of Egypt, reigning even unto this day. The present Cou-zu was reposing serenely on the sofa when I came, but upon seeing me instantly darted off, evidently thinking me a wild Kurd!

### NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

Mr. Martin; Dear Sir: I wrote you last summer about my cat whose name was Skeeter. She died last fall, leaving one kitten. He is nearly full grown and has not been named. I want to call him Doodle, the name of a cat I had when I was a baby. One of my sisters was very sick when we first had that cat, then small kitten, and when she got better she noticed the kitten and said, "Doodle, doodle." So we called the kitten Doodle. My father says *Fungi* would be a good name, as he is so full of fun and destroyed so many plants last summer. R. O. R. has been mentioned for a name, meaning, "Rough on Rats." Which do you think would be the best name? Lucy S.

I do not like the last one. We are obliged to read the names of patent medicines enough on rocks and fences without imposing them upon family pets. "Fungi" sounds funny, of course, but would you like to name your kitten after a toadstool

or a puff ball? If you were to name him today, you might call him *Venzie*, or *Zuela*, because the President and Congress and the papers are talking about a war between two great Christian nations on account of an unsettled boundary between two petty states in South America. But I hope that when you read this two weeks hence that absurd talk will have passed away. So I think your name is best, as it hands down a family tradition. Call him *Doodle*—if any exigency arises calling for honest, peaceful patriotism, you can prefix *Yankee*!

Here is the rest of little Gladys J.'s letter, a part of which was printed last week:

### CLAYMONT, DEL.

Dear Mr. Martin: First of all I want to thank you for the little box of C. E. candy. Then I want to tell you that we have a cat at last. She is one of the red yellow kind. We got her to match our Janet's hair and my mother says she never saw a more playful cat. She stands up on her hind legs and stays so for several minutes while she reaches after strings and bites and clutches so funny...

The "C. E. candy" was a mystery till I happened to think that what was left of the bonbons at our little Corner reunion at the Christian Endeavor Convention went to the "Three Children in the Basket."

### DORCHESTER, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: I would like to join the Corner. I am seven years old. I have a little sister Charlotte five years old and she is very sweet. Our kitty and two rabbits have great fun together. I enjoy reading the letters in *The Congregationalist* from your little boys and girls. Much love from your little new friend,

HELEN C.

### QUINCY, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: I am a weekly reader of the Corner. I have never written to it before, but I have always wanted to join. I have no pets now, but I had a kitten last summer who ran away. I am beginning to save foreign stamps, but I have only fifty-two now. Will you please tell me what was the name of the last poem Longfellow wrote? I believe he left it unfinished. Hoping you will let me join the Corner, Yours truly, MARGERY M.

You ought to have named your kitten *Fugit*. Will some one in the literature class answer Margery's question?

### SPOKANE, WN.

Dear Mr. Martin: I am seven years old. I have been wanting to be a member of the Conversation Corner. I read it every time papa gets the *Congregationalist*. Papa is a Sunday school missionary. Your new member,

CARRIE S.

I am constantly learning of boys and girls who were our "active members" not long ago as now being grown up and some of them away at college, so that I am very glad of such letters as the above, which are as constantly coming in. This leads me to say that I have arranged a regular certificate of Corner membership which I will gladly fill out and send to any old members or new members, or those who wish to become members (*no fee*, but applicants must not be over one hundred years of age), who will send a stamp for it. Be so kind as to give your full name. It has upon it a picture of your Corner Cabinet in my library, the same that is printed in the Corner Scrap-Book and, I might as well say, the same one that the publishers or editors or somebody took the liberty—while the cut was at the office—to put in the paper two weeks ago.

I think I will tell you too D. F.'s practical joke—just like him!—in connection with his printing of the article which the "youthful Cornerer," whom I had innocently invited to visit me and see the Cabinet, sent to the paper. After he had it all "made up"

and ready to "look up" and put to press, he turned the cut wrong side up and struck off a blurred proof of it, including the "youthful" article, headed it, "Mr. Martin in a Cyclone," and sent it to me at my home. I guess I was "surprised most to pieces"! Did he mean that my table looked as though a cyclone had struck its papers? That was unjust, for it had been "all sleeked up" just before that photograph was taken!

Mr. Martin

### CORNER SCRAP-BOOK.

The Sultan and His Mouse-trap. According to an article in the *Fortnightly Review* upon the Sultan of Turkey, he appears like an amiable gentleman in his own home:

Very often, in the evenings, he plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He dresses like an ordinary European gentleman, and is no more formal than the President of the United States in his manner of receiving guests. He places his visitors beside him on a sofa, and himself lights the cigarette he offers him. Quite recently a great lady had the honor of dining with his Majesty, who, by the way, is the first Turkish sovereign who has ever admitted a Christian woman to his table. After dinner the lady noticed a mouse-trap which had been forgotten on one of the chairs. "O," said the Sultan, "that is an excellent trap. It was sent to me from England, and I have caught ten mice in it today."

That sounds very nicely, but it would seem more consistent if this "amiable gentleman" would do something for the defense of hundreds of thousands of his Christian subjects who are wantonly, cruelly murdered, robbed or starved. Will he ask a "Christian woman" from America, viz., Miss Clara Barton, to dine with him? We wish the English Government, or some other, would invent some trap which would catch the Sultan himself, the merciless, murderous monster!

A Rat in the British Army. We condense from a London newspaper the formal report of a military board assembled in Ceylon to investigate a charge of damages to a soldier's clothes, which shows how long and costly a piece of red tape it takes to lasso one poor rat. Dickens could not have invented a more ridiculous story:

It was by order of the commander of the 2d Royal Regiment to report upon the cause and extent of damage done to one serge frock and one pair serge trousers, belonging to Lance-Corporal C. D. He testified that when he took down his kit to air it he found his frock and trousers damaged by being eaten by a rat. The rat jumped off the shelf while he was taking down his kit. Two days before his kit was all right. Another soldier testified that he saw Corporal D. take down his kit on that occasion. The serge coat and trousers were produced before the Board, and the Quartermaster testified that it would cost one shilling to repair them. The Board, after careful consideration, declared that the damage to the serge frock and trousers was unavoidable and should be charged to the public. This finding was signed by the officers, and sent through the adjutant and the other officers to the War Office in London, and then through all the divisions of the various departments till it reached the Royal Treasury!

Dancing Mice. The *Youth's Companion* has an account of a breed of white-speckled mice in Japan who try to imitate young mankind in waltzing for hours together:

The desire to waltz seizes the mice at the most unexpected moments, especially at night, for they generally sleep during the day. Frequently they whirl in couples, but so rapidly that they appear like spinning rings of white and black. The tendency is hereditary and exhibits itself as soon as the young mice begin to run about.

What the Children Say. Here is another Sunday school text, a revised version, as recited by a little girl in the immediate vicinity of Boston: "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her pants are pieced."

L. H. M.

## The Sunday School

LESSON FOR JAN. 12. *Luke 2: 40-52.*  
**THE BOY JESUS.**  
 BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

For about twenty-eight years Jesus lived in Nazareth. It has now a population of about 7,500. Perhaps it was never more flourishing than it is today. It was a city small enough so that a young workman whose life had been spent there would probably be well known. The neighbors of Jesus knew him well, and before his baptism he did not make on them the impression that he was essentially different from other young men. When he came home from his experience at the Jordan and in the desert, and unfolded his plans to them, they were astonished because he announced himself to be the deliverer of his people. They said they knew him as the carpenter, and were acquainted with all his family. They could not understand how such wisdom as he then showed had come to him [Mark 6: 2, 3]. He grew up a perfect human child and youth—just what every child should strive to be. In his character as portrayed in this lesson these features stand out distinctly:

*I. His was a healthy growth.*

1. He grew in physical health. "The child grew, and waxed strong." His growth is described in the same language as that of John [Luke 1: 80]. He had a boy's appetite, a boy's love of sports, a boy's appreciation of nature. We know this to be true by what he said when he was a man. He drew illustrations from children's games and liked to have boys and girls around him. His teachings show that he had, when a boy, sympathetically watched the habits of birds and chickens, that he knew the ways of the fox in his lair, that he had kept company in the field with the sower, the vine dresser and the shepherd. His life among the hills helped to keep him in health. The air of Nazareth is pure. The views from the hills above the town are among the most beautiful in the world. Here his sturdy limbs gathered strength, as he added inches to his height, year by year. Every child who makes his body as perfect as possible in so far imitates Jesus.

2. He grew in mental health. "Jesus advanced in wisdom." His mind developed like his body, according to natural laws, unhindered by sin. Home, school, synagogue, village life, visits to Jerusalem, work at his trade, increased his knowledge of men and things, of self and of God.

3. He grew in spiritual health. "The grace of God was upon him." His soul opened toward his Father as naturally as his body gained in stature and his mind increased in strength and in knowledge. He pleased God more and more as his ability to please increased.

*II. He was obedient to his parents.*

1. He followed the customs of his home. His parents went regularly to the synagogue. So did he. It was the habit of his whole life [Luke 4: 16]. His parents observed the feasts of the church. So did he. When he came to the proper age he went up with his family to celebrate the Passover at Jerusalem. I saw, last spring, a procession of 800 pilgrims coming over the hill to the east of Nazareth into the town. A few were on horses, more on donkeys, but most were on foot. Nearly every one carried a change of clothing and a few cooking utensils. Some boys were in the procession. It was a company appearing like that with which Jesus came back from Jerusalem when twelve years old. He brought no element of discord into the home life. What a child ought to do his parents should train him to do. If he enjoys doing it he is a happy child. If it is against his inclination, his parents ought to enlist his conscience and his affections to fix him in right habits.

2. Jesus was self-respecting. As the child grows toward manhood he has an increasingly independent life. But though parents are often slow to recognize this, he ought not to

be indifferent to it. The first visit of Jesus to Jerusalem seems to have awakened in him some anticipation of his mission. His mother, when she found him in the temple, implied a reproach for his having separated himself from them, when she asked him, "Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?" But his answer was a frank, though kind, reminder of his right. It seems not to have occurred to her that he was coming to have motives, a life, and business of his own. His Father's affairs had claims even beyond his mother's wishes and anxieties. Wise are the parents who anticipate and honor the growing independence of the child; and happy is the child whose impulses to independent action are prompted by a sense of his obligation to his Heavenly Father.

3. Jesus ministered to his parents. That visit to Jerusalem probably awakened aspirations and purposes which often absorbed his thoughts. Yet he went down after that experience to Nazareth and remained in filial service to his parents for eighteen years. The child's obligations do not cease when he discovers that he is henceforth to live his own life and pursue his own aims. They are rather increased. For he is no longer only to obey his parents, but to exercise his own thoughts to promote their welfare.

III. Jesus was a studious youth. When he found himself in one of the schools which the rabbis used to hold in the women's court of the temple during the feast, unwonted glimpses of truth opened to him. But he had been preparing himself for that experience. He had studied his Bible, and both his questions and his answers astonished his hearers, for he displayed to them a hunger and thirst for the highest kind of knowledge and an enjoyment in acquiring it which discloses the ideal student. The eager pursuit of knowledge for noble ends of serving men makes a character winsome to the inhabitants of heaven and earth.

IV. Jesus was a religious youth. If any one thinks it strange that this point should be made, it is because he has not well considered what it is for a boy to be religious. His answer to his mother's question laid bare for a moment his child life, showing what were the thoughts which filled his mind in his quiet home in Nazareth. He had discovered that he had a mission to fulfill. From his first utterance, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" till his last, "It is finished," this was the passionate thought of his whole life. It sustained him. "I do always the things that are pleasing to my Father," he said. It directed him. "My Father worketh even until now, and I work," he said. It crowned his recollection of his whole life. He prayed at its close, "I glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do."

This is the true religious life. Thus this divine boy stands forth in the gospels to call boys to be his brothers, healthy, filial, studious, religious, using his young life with divine wisdom to prepare for the great work of redeeming the world. Thus as he grew to manhood he gathered a group of young men about him who increased in numbers and enthusiastic devotion till they made the cross on which he died a symbol of victory, and gladly devoted their lives to spread his gospel throughout the world. Thus today he calls boys and girls and young men and women into his service, which will develop all that is best in manhood and womanhood, and give to every life a mission worthy of a child of God and an heir with Christ.

### THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, Jan. 5-11. Week of Prayer.  
 (See prayer meeting editorial.)

A living faith is the only permanent source of missionary endeavor.—George A. Gordon.

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### Contents.

A Complete Almanac, Tables, Directions for Home Management, Language of Flowers, Gardening, Games and Amusements, Dressmaking and Fashions, Recipes, Dreams and their significance (page 330).

## Sunlight Soap

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## Literature

### A LOST LIBRARY.

It would seem impossible for a library to disappear but it actually has happened. A correspondent of the *New York Sun* recently described the Vattemare Library, devoted to Americana and numbering some ten thousand volumes, which has become absolutely lost to sight. It was collected in this country by a Frenchman named Vattemare, who lived here, apparently in Washington, from about 1810 to 1840, and who established the system of international library exchange by which government publications are exchanged for those of other nations. He appreciated the then seldom recognized importance of collecting literature relating to America, and the library alluded to was the result.

After his return to France the city of Paris bought it, giving him a life annuity in payment. Up to 1867 the collection was stored in the Hotel de Ville in Paris. Then the mayor of Passy, a Parisian suburb, claimed it because so many Americans resided in Passy and it was placed in his care. Thus it was the only one of the collections in the Hotel de Ville which escaped destruction during the Commune. At Passy it continued until 1877 when it was stored in a warehouse during the rebuilding of the mayoralty buildings. Then, according to the officials at Passy, it was returned to Paris, but in Paris the authorities say that it was sent back to Passy.

No further trace of it has yet been found either in Paris or Passy or any indication that it has been removed elsewhere. That it still exists somewhere is probable, and it may be discovered in some place of storage. But that so large and important a collection should thus disappear is surprising and is not creditable to the French officials. It may have been allowed to be scattered or sold for waste paper, but some information about it sooner or later probably will be gained, if the library itself do not reappear.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

#### MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LETTERS.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell has edited enough of the letters written by the late Matthew Arnold to make two considerable volumes, and they furnish a good idea of the writer. They all are his own productions, lone by any of his correspondents being included. They are arranged chronologically and lack something at times in that the ordinary reader would like to know a little more about what they refer to, although those written during his two tours in this country naturally are more consecutive. One gathers, nevertheless, an impression of the man, his work, his friendships, his writings, etc., which has special interest since it comes from the inside, so to speak.

They were written without thought of publication and many are family letters. Nearly all are to his intimate friends. Their frequent freedom of comment therefore was natural and proper. Yet good taste on the editor's part might well have omitted some passages. Probably Mr. Arnold did not really care so much about what he had to eat, for instance, as most readers will infer. But he certainly stands here self-revealed as somewhat more of what he himself used to term a Philistine than we have been accustomed to suppose him.

He had fine qualities of a certain sort and did good work in his generation without ever rising to the supreme grade of excellence, unless in the fidelity of his school work. He was neither a great poet, although he came within sight of greatness, nor a great political teacher, although he held large and creditable views and proclaimed them frankly to his countrymen. He reached his highest level as a literary critic yet it is questionable if his criticism made much lasting impression. He was personally winning and had a host of friends and, although these letters are addressed to a quite limited number of them, many sides of his character appear and the volumes leave the impression of a kindly and noble character and a busy and useful career, which his undoubtedly were. [Macmillan & Co. \$3.00.]

### RELIGIOUS.

*The Divine Life in Man and Other Sermons* [Fleming H. Revell Co.], by Dr. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Church, Chicago, will meet with a warm welcome from his many friends who have long been urging him to give a volume of his discourses to the public. Its fifteen sermons make a volume of only a little more than three hundred pages. The topics treated are the great central themes of the gospel. Under them are discussed the loftiest subjects of human thought. But the discussion is always intensely practical. While the author does not hesitate to give his own interpretation of the gospel, and to give it in no uncertain phrase, there is nothing narrow or arrogant in his attitude, no attempt whatever to pose as a champion of orthodoxy, no failure to recognize the rights of those who differ from him. His aim is to set forth the truth as it has come to himself in his own experience, and in such a way as to be helpful and inspiring to earnest, intelligent Christians and, at the same time, appeal to the consciences of those who have not yet entered upon the Christian life. There is not an obscure sentence in the book. There is a good deal of variety in treatment. Sometimes the plan on which the sermon is constructed is plainly visible, at other times it does not appear. For lovers of nature there are bits of description delicate and beautiful, and so truthful that he who reads may see the landscapes or brooks to which reference is made. For those who are impressed by heroic and self-sacrificing action there are condensed biographies which give the essential facts contained in large volumes, for those who are struggling through deep waters there are promises whose very quotation is indicative of the blessing and comfort they have brought the preacher. We commend the volume to our readers. It will remind many of them of the great preachers of a generation whose names still linger among us. It will do not a little, we trust, to encourage a younger generation to discuss themes in the pulpit which in some places it has become the fashion partially, at least, to overlook. The sermons are manly, strong, earnest, sympathetic, attractive. We do not see how they can fail to be helpful.

In the *Prophets of Israel* [Open Court Pub. Co. \$1.00] Professor Cornill gives us the views of the extreme German critical school. Like its leader, Wellhausen, he makes his statements in the most dogmatic way. Some of the results of Old Testament criticism may now be consid-

ered as established, but no man has a right to say that the Ten Commandments, "as can be proved, were written in the first half of the seventh century" before Christ, or that Leviticus was written in 500 B. C. Such assertions cannot be proclaimed as proved so long as any considerable body of competent scholars deny them. Otherwise the book is very suggestive. The characteristics of the individual prophets and of the nation are clearly brought out. The work of the translator is especially well done.

A book in English by a native Japanese is something of a novelty. It is *The Diary of a Japanese Convert* [Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00] by Kanzo Uchimura. It is a record of personal experiences and is full of important suggestions to American Christians. Educated as he was in the heathenism of Japan and converted only after reaching young manhood, the author's history has been somewhat peculiar. It was characterized by more intellectual than spiritual intensity of purpose at first and his varied experiences and ideas are narrated with much frankness. The book is perfectly artless and unpretending, and it is a striking example of intelligent self study, and is decidedly stimulating to the reader. In many ways it is a remarkable book and that it should exist at all is as remarkable as anything else about it.

Prof. W. G. Moorehead, D. D., has prepared a book called *Studies in the Mosaic Institutions* [W. G. Shuey. \$1.25]. The principal purpose of the book is to re-impress the fact that Christianity and Judaism are essentially one in important respects, and that the important truths of Christianity are the outgrowths of the rites of the Jewish religion. The book goes, to a considerable extent, into details about the Jewish system, the tabernacle, the priesthood, the sacrifices and the sacred feasts and is a useful treasury of information upon the subject as well as of interest to the student. It is well written and is illustrated.

It is not a new suggestion that the Song of Solomon is a love story in verse. Whether it be destined to final acceptance or not, it is the conviction of most Biblical scholars at present. Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D., in his book, *Lovers Three Thousand Years Ago as Indicated by the Song of Solomon* [Open Court Pub. Co. 50 cents] has attempted to abandon the work of critical exposition for the purpose of giving the text of the poem in a simple and enjoyable form, to which most students have failed to do justice in their comments. His book is terse but graphic and his interpretation and suggestions are appropriate and skillfully presented.

Here are two more books from Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D. *One is Life's Byways and Way-sides* [Pres. Board of Pub. & S. S. Work. \$1.00] in which familiar and practical topics connected with the Christian life are discussed in a pleasant and spiritually helpful manner, but the author seldom rises much above the level of the obvious and occasionally his comments are only saved from dullness by their devout piety.—The same publishers also send us *For a Busy Day* [40 cents] by the same author. It is a study of a portion of the 143d Psalm and it is of better intellectual quality, without being any less spiritual, than the former of the two books.

Prof. R. R. Lloyd, D. D., of the Pacific Theological Seminary has done good service in his little book *Baptism as Taught in*

*the Scriptures* [Cong. S. S. & Pub. Society. 50 cents]. It is a patient, minute, critical and acute philological study of the subject as taught in the Bible, undertaken with an open mind, carried out in a candid and scholarly spirit, and reaching the conclusion that affusion or sprinkling was the Jo-hannean and apostolic method of baptizing. The book is very short, but very able and all who are in doubt on the matter will do well to examine it.—Another little but thoughtful book is Rev. G. R. Moore's *Bible Views on Creation* [John M. White & Co. 60 cents]. It understands the Bible and science to be in entire harmony, the Bible being interpreted quite literally, and its five chapters, while disputed by some, will be found by a certain class of readers to possess interest.

Far too few children in our Sunday schools, or older people for that matter, possess an adequate idea of the history of the chosen people. Anything which sets it forth to the eye in a striking fashion is a valuable contribution to Sunday schools and Bible students generally. Rev. E. H. Byington's *Chart of Jewish National History* [John D. Wattles & Co. \$1.00], a large wall map, pictures, with the aid of lines and of blocks of color, the history of the children of Israel from the patriarchs down through their wanderings in the wilderness and the periods of the Judges and the Kings, through the Babylonian captivity, even as far as the rule of the Romans. The approximate chronology of events is indicated, while the books of the Bible in which they are related appear in their proper place, though without any attempt to pronounce upon questions involved in the higher criticism. The average child will be immensely helped by faithful study of this chart and no Sunday school should be without it, as it does for the eye and, consequently, for the heart and brain what the ordinary processes of instruction frequently fail to do. In other words, history is made interesting, and, if people did but know it, Bible history is just as interesting as any other.

#### STORIES.

*L'Avril* [T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.00] has been translated by Helen B. Dole from the French of Paul Margueritte. He is a French artist who is said to have made in these pages his first venture in the realm of fiction. The book is very Frenchy, but generally in the best sense. A few expressions, however, should have been modified. The principal people are the family of an invalid in search of health in the south of France, and the life of the watering place is well described. Several contrasted types of French character are brought out in pleasant contrast, and an interesting love affair is entered upon and carried so far that it can settle itself alone.

*The Grey Lady* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.25], by H. S. Merriman, deals with modern English men and women and with certain Anglo-Spaniards. The plot is simple yet rather striking, albeit not without grave improbabilities, and the narrative is spirited and, on the whole, entertaining. The book is worth reading, but is not an example of the best literature.

In *A Pitiless Passion* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.25], by Ella Macmahon, there is undeniable and considerable power, yet it is so painful in its revelation of itself that some readers will fail to appreciate the literary merit of the book. The theme is the grad-

ual yielding of a young English society woman to the passion for strong drink, and the bitter consequences to her husband and friends as well as to herself. It is a powerful argument for temperance, although we have no reason to suppose it was written with such a purpose. It is also a book of no little literary ability.

*The Boy Officers* of 1812 [Lee & Shepard. \$1.50], by E. T. Tomlinson, continues the War of 1812 series. It is such a book as boys like, full of excitement and adventure, and if it be not altogether probable—in fact it borders on the sensational—the boys will not object to that, and we do not see how it is likely to do them any harm.

*Samantha in Europe* [Funk & Wagnalls. \$2.50], by Josiah Allen's Wife, the modest title under which Miss or Mrs. Marietta Holley temporarily effaces herself, opens with the comment by Josiah himself, "Seems to me, Samantha, you have writ enough prefaces." Josiah appears to be a man of profound sense. His wife's struggles with the English language and with the desire to be funny are painful, yet they will awaken very little sympathy in the average reader, who will begin to be weary of life before he has perused many of Samantha's impressions of it. There are people who like such a book and there are people who like picnic lemonade. They deserve the commiseration of the remainder of the world.

*Nim and Cum and the Wonderhead Stories* [Way & Williams. \$1.25], by Catherine B. Yale, are bound together in a tempting little book and the stories will interest the children greatly, for they are capital stories, spiritedly told. It is bright and fresh from beginning to end. The book is very prettily printed and bound.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

*Means and Ends of Education* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00] is from the pen of Rev. J. L. Spaulding, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria. The author is one of the ablest and most distinguished of the Roman Catholic clergy in this country, and the larger part of this book is a treatise which all of us can read with satisfaction and cordially indorse. There is nothing in it specially original but it is a manly and telling presentation of valuable and diversified truth. In the latter portion of the book the author's denominational bias comes out somewhat, and, although it is not manifested offensively, the tone and motive of the volume are such as Protestants for the most part will refuse to approve. The author pleads for Roman Catholic teaching, for the Roman Catholic theory of the school, and for an American Roman Catholic university. The book is valuable as exhibiting to Protestants the manner in which the best and most judicious Roman Catholics regard the subject, and, as we have already said, the larger part of it is adapted to benefit everybody.

*Knowledge and Culture* [A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents] is by Henry Matson and points out the distinction between knowledge and culture, and discusses various lines of education and their influence upon character. Knowledge as the source of culture in its various departments is analyzed and suggestions as to reading, study and even religion are offered. The book is a book of principles and it contains much which is helpful and is like the wise talk of an experienced teacher, for example, to his pupils.

A somewhat more specific treatise and in a narrower line is Prof. G. P. Baker's book *The Principles of Argumentation* [Ginn & Co. \$1.25]. He enforces the importance of argumentation and its relation to logic and reveals the elements of culture therein. It is based upon class work and is adapted to help professional thinkers or speakers. Clergymen, lawyers and many others will find it a clearly written and suggestive aid.

Another treatise upon English Literature is *The Middle Ages, Part I* [Ginn & Co. 30 cents], in *An Outline of the Philosophy of English Literature*, by Greenough White. The purpose of the writer may be defined in a word as that of revealing the great movement of the Middle Ages, which so often has been overlooked or misunderstood, and in showing the significance of that period of time both in its character as a subject of historical study and its importance in relation to the development of human knowledge. The book has been written and rewritten carefully and answers its purpose finely.—Turning to more detailed works, we take up Dr. S. S. Currie's *Lessons in Vocal Expression*, Course I. [Boston School of Expression. \$1.25]. The subject is the principle of thinking in the modulation of the voice. It is technical and at the same time sufficiently general in its practical information and theory as to be intelligible and available for all. Such a book always should be used under the guidance of a competent instructor. Thus used, this one will answer its purpose better than many others.

Having learned to utter himself the pupil is ready to read. Several books which have been sent us are intended to serve for textbooks as well as for private reading.

*Roman Life in the Days of Cicero* [Macmillan & Co. 50 cents], by Prof. A. J. Church, illustrates well the author's superior facility and felicity in dealing with the heroes and scenes of the ancient classics. He has made a careful study of the days of Cicero and, without attempting to reproduce the great orator's own life or to write a history of that period of the career of Rome, he has given us a book at once scholarly and entertaining and as comprehensive and graphic as it is compact. We commend it heartily.—The same author, Prof. A. J. Church, has made a collection of *Stories from English History* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.00] from the time of Richard the Second to that of Charles the First. Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, The Boy King, Sir Walter Raleigh, Flodden Field, The Great Armada, etc., are the headings of his chapters, and they are sufficient to any one familiar with his books to indicate the pleasure in store for the reader.

*Dana's Two Years Before the Mast* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 60 cents] is a classic in the literature of the sea, and a new edition, with a supplement by the author and a biographical sketch has been brought out tastefully in the Riverside Literary Series. It needs no advertising nor even comment. It will be a favorite for generations with old and young.

Mr. B. S. Hurlbut has prepared a new edition of Daniel De Foe's *History of the Great Plague in London* [Ginn & Co. 85 cents], endeavoring to supply a correct text and the necessary notes and indicating by extracts from contemporary publications the degree of the author's obligation to other writers.

*Froebel's Gifts* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00], by Kate D. Wiggin and Nora A. Smith, is the title of three little volumes on the kindergarten, the republic of childhood, and is the outcome of talks and conferences about Froebel's educational principles extending over fifteen years representing the result of actual services, derived from experience and observation and condensed into a most interesting and likewise most instructive little book. It has its special application, of course, but many outside of those who are peculiarly interested in its subject may depend upon finding within it material of value to them.

Three new numbers of the series entitled *Eclectic School Readings* are *Fairy Stories and Fables* and *Old Greek Stories* by James Baldwin, and *Stories for Children* by Mrs. C. A. Lane [American Book Co. 35, 45 and 25 cents]. They are issued tastefully and each is a tempting little reading-book.

*A Midsummer Night's Dream* [Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 35 cents] has been added to the Student Series of English Classics. It has been edited by Katharine L. Bates and issued in the familiar, simple but pretty style of this series.

The second part of *Contes et Legendes* [American Book Co. 60 cents], by H. A. Guerber, is a pleasant book of legends and fairy stories and is offered as an introduction to general French literature. The French is easy, yet not too easy, for those who have had a little practice.

*Lectures Courantes* [D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.00], by Dr. C. Fontaine, contains forty lessons in conversation and reading accompanied by exercises for translation, and are well selected and will be approved as answering its purpose successfully.

Molière's *Les Précieuses Ridicules* [Ginn & Co. 85 cents], edited by M. W. Davis, is entertaining as a play and is well fitted to lead the student along in the acquirement of the French tongue, amusing while it instructs. This edition is supplied with rather more than the ordinary collateral aids and must become a recognized favorite.—Messrs. Maynard, Merrill & Co. also send us *Das Deutsche Ordensland Preussen* [40 cents], by H. von Treitschke, edited by W. H. Lyon. The type is a little fine for some eyes but is very clear, and the notes are copious and enlightening without being crutches for the lazy.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Scribner's Magazine* [\$2.25 each] in its two volumes for 1895 makes a beautiful appearance. Its individuality is a little hard to be defined, and yet every one familiar with the leading magazines would determine at a glance the fascination of *Scribner's* as distinguished from that of any other magazine. We can only say of it, as we have said more than once of it and other publications of the sort, that they are peerless in their way and in both text and illustration they illustrate the highest attainments yet accomplished.

Mr. F. H. Jennings has made a selection of quotations from the Chinese classics and has grouped them in a year-book, which he has entitled *The Proverbial Philosophy of Confucius* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00]. Hon. Pom K. Soh has furnished the preface. It is well worth the reading of thoughtful people of any race or nation, and the publishers have issued it very handsomely and appropriately.

Mr. Herbert Ingalls has prepared, and

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have issued, a little book called *The Boston Charades* [\$1.00]. They are all in rhyme, and there are 116 of them in all. A blank table is appended to be filled by the reader with the solutions of the charades and the book will prove a source of home amusement for a long time. It is our impression that it appeared first some seven or eight years ago.

The fifth volume of the *Critical Review* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00], edited by Prof. S. D. F. Salmond, D. D., apparently contains four numbers of the publication, bound together as usual. The superior quality of the critical work which these pages contain and its command of the most expert metaphysicians and philosophers as the source of its papers are well understood in the world of readers. The volume puts into compact and permanent form the successive issues of the *Review* with which the critical public is already familiar.

Mr. C. S. Young has made a tempting little book for lovers of flowers and botanists called *Nature's Fashions in Ladies' Slippers* [Bradlee Whidden. 75 cents]. It confines its statements to the facts of the Northern and Eastern United States and it contains admirable pictures and short descriptive chapters.

The contents of *Heart-Song* [New York Observer. 75 cents] are by Mr. R. M. Offord and have been already printed one by one in our sister journal which has published them in this form. They are short poems, agreeably diversified in respect to topics and meters but at one in their tender and wholesome spiritual purpose and tone. They naturally vary in quality but all are good and some rise to a high level of excellence.—Lovers of the classics will enjoy a pretty book of interpretations from the Latin, *Echoes from the Sabine Farm* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00], by Eugene and Roswell M. Field, and their interest will be augmented, although saddened, because of Eugene Field's so recent death. The book offers work well done and temptingly presented.—Celia Thaxter's *Stories and Poems for Children* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50] may fairly claim a word here for its stories really are poems in all but their form. It exhibits the facile skill with which she comprehended the children and adapted her thoughts and her words so as to not merely attract but also fascinate them.

#### NOTES.

— Ian Maclaren's *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush* is in its one hundred and twenty-third thousand, and still sells as fast as ever.

— At present the leading American publishers are making great efforts to secure strong American novels and short stories.

— The growing interests of motor vehicles and their manufacture has called into being a new monthly journal, *The Horseless Age*.

— St. Nicholas has absorbed one by one *The Little Corporal*, *The Children's Hour*, *The School Day Magazine*, *Our Young Folks* and *Wide Awake*.

— The Scribners are reported to have refused an offer of \$5,000 from an English house for the right to the simultaneous publication of Mr. J. M. Barrie's new story, *Sentimental Tommy*.

— They say in England now that the poet-laureateship will not be allowed to stand vacant much longer, and that Alfred Austin is likely to fill it. No real great poet seems left in that country upon whom to confer it.

— The charge which is being made that the new Standard Dictionary published by

Funk & Wagnalls gives undue prominence to slang, blasphemies and indecent terms is not warranted by facts and has too much the look of malice.

— *The Bookman* chronicles one form of the hardships of authors entertainingly. Mr. Brander Matthews wrote a novel and was about to publish it with the title *The Son of His Father*, when he discovered that Rudyard Kipling had adopted that for a short story. Mr. Kipling courteously changed the title to *Adam*, when his story came out in a book. But Mr. Matthews then soon learned that Mrs. Oliphant already had a novel some years old called *The Son of His Father*, and after he had transposed the title into *His Father's Son* he was informed that this is the title of a former story by Edgar Fawcett!

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

*Lamson, Wolfe & Co. Boston.*  
BEHIND THE AREAS. By Bliss Carman. pp. 102. \$1.50.  
A VIRGINIA COUSIN AND BAR HARBOR TALES. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. pp. 202. \$1.25.  
THE LOVE STORY OF URSULA WOLCOFT. By C. K. Bolton. pp. 31. \$1.00.  
MY DOUBLE AND HOW HE UNDID ME. By E. E. Hale. pp. 50. 75 cents.  
IS POLITE SOCIETY POLITE? AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Julia Ward Howe. pp. 202. \$1.50.  
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.  
IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. pp. 519. 60 cents.  
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. pp. 500. 60 cents.  
ARCHITECTS OF FATE. By O. S. Marden. pp. 478. \$1.50.

*Ginn & Co. Boston.*  
STUDIES IN THE SCIENCE OF DRAWING IN ART. By Aimée O. Moore. pp. 130. 90 cents.  
D. C. Heath & Co. Boston.  
THE HEART OF OAK BOOKS. Six volumes. Edited by C. E. Norton. pp. 100, 142, 265, 303, 353, 367.  
Picturesque Pub. Co. Northampton.  
PEBBLES AND SHELLS. By Clarence Hawkes. pp. 207.

W. F. Adams Co. Springfield.  
THE HOUSE THAT JILL BUILT. By E. C. Gardner. pp. 268. \$1.00.  
Student Pub. Co. Hartford.  
THE STARS OF GOD. By E. F. Burr. pp. 284. \$1.25.  
G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.  
THE RED REPUBLIC. By R. W. Chambers. pp. 475. \$1.25.  
LOVE AND LAUGHTER. By James G. Burnett. pp. 161. \$1.25.

American Book Co. New York.  
THE LIVES OF CORNELIUS NEPOS. Edited by T. B. Lindsay. pp. 363. \$1.10.  
BILDER AUS DER DEUTSCHEN LITTERATUR. By T. Keller. pp. 225. 75 cents.  
HERB OMNIA. By H. Seidel. Edited by J. Matzowman. pp. 85. 25 cents.  
TRAUMEREIEN AN FRANZOISCHEN KAMINEN. By R. von Volkman-Leander. Edited by Amalie Haustein. pp. 165. 35 cents.

Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.  
THE STORY OF ROBIN AND OTHER VERSES. By Austin Dobson. pp. 120. \$2.00.  
IDYLLISTS OF THE COUNTRY SIDE. By G. H. Ellwanger. pp. 263. \$1.25.

Merriam Co. New York.  
A MAN OF TWO MINDS. By Francis T. Buck. pp. 338. \$1.00.  
AN OLD FOOL. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. pp. 292. \$1.50.  
OLIVER BRIGHT'S SEARCH. By Edward Stratemeyer. pp. 242. \$1.50.  
REUBEN STONE'S DISCOVERY. By Edward Stratemeyer. pp. 260. \$1.50.

Fleming H. Revell Co. New York.  
THE DIVINE LIFE IN MAN AND OTHER SERMONS. By Dr. F. A. Noble. \$1.25.

#### PAPER COVERS.

American Pub. Co. Hartford.  
LITTLE SYLVIA AND HER INDIAN BOY. By Aunt Martha. pp. 56. 35 cents.

F. A. Stokes Co. New York.  
THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA. By Rudyard Kipling. pp. 121. 10 cents.

American Book Co. New York.  
STORIES FROM AULUS GELLIUS. Edited by Charles Knapp. pp. 94. 30 cents.

Daily Eagle. Brooklyn.  
HAND-BOOK OF THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. pp. 64.  
Indian Rights Association. Philadelphia.  
THE LATEST PHASE OF THE SOUTHERN UTE QUESTION. By F. P. Leupp.  
Johns Hopkins Press. Baltimore.  
GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION OF THE VIRGINIA INDIANS. By S. R. Hendren, Ph.D. pp. 63. 50 cents.

Bible Institute Colportage Ass'n. Chicago.  
GOOD TIDINGS. By T. De Witt Talmage and others. pp. 123. 15 cents.  
Gen. Pass. Dpt. of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co. Chicago.

THE PILGRIM. Edited by H. M. Boynton.  
George Routledge & Sons. New York.  
JOHN HARE, COMEDIAN. By T. E. Pemberton. pp. 202. 50 cents.

#### MAGAZINES.

December. LEND-A-HAND—SELF-CULTURE—AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.  
January. FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.  
—SCRIBNER'S—HEALTH AT HOME.—MCCLURE'S.—LIPPINCOTT'S.—BOOKMAN.

## PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

## EDUCATION FOR EDUCATORS.

(Parallel with *The Congregationalist's February Topic for Missionary Meetings.*)

Out of a strong belief in the inseparable relation between the Christian church and the Christian school and the importance of both as factors in developing a true civilization, out of the constant demand for educated Christian ministers and the urgent need of educational privileges for the young people of the West and South has grown the Congregational Education Society. In it are now united three missionary organizations, the old Education Society, formed as early as 1816, the younger College Society, organized in 1843 and the still younger New West Commission, founded in 1879. Each of these societies had a definite field, each met a pressing need and its own special line of work was not sacrificed when they were merged into one organization. The activities of the Congregational Educational Society are, therefore, divided into four branches, the ministerial student's aid, college, academy and mission schools departments.

The earliest service of the society was in the line of ministerial education and it counts upon its long list of students helped to become ministers more than 8,000 names, many of whom have a high standing on the roll of ministerial honor both in our country and in foreign lands. Without its aid a large proportion of these 8,000 preachers would never have found their way to the pulpit, since the majority of men desiring to enter the ministry come from humble homes. The number of ministerial students now assisted by the society is nearly 450, including fifty of foreign birth who are preparing to be home missionaries to their own people. Each needy and worthy student who complies with the necessary conditions receives seventy-five dollars a year in the form of a gratuity, but many, considering this a loan, afterwards refund all they receive. The C. E. S. stands for a high grade of Christian education and therefore requires that recipients of its aid should have a good scholastic standing in their college classes. Another condition is that those who are admitted to the student list shall have fully decided to become ministers of the gospel.

Far away from the great university centers there have been established in the West and South many Home Missionary colleges and academies, which have been pioneers in the line of higher and Christian education and are today doing indispensable service in producing candidates for the ministry, in preparing teachers for the public schools, in promoting an intelligent and Christian citizenship and educating the leaders in the thought and life of new States and Territories. To assist in the support of teachers in these Christian institutions is an important phase of the work of the Education Society which has now upon its list nine colleges and twenty-two academies. Each institution receives a definite yearly grant towards the support of its instructors and is required to raise the balance of the current expenses on the home field.

Among these colleges none has a more thrilling or romantic history or a juster claim on the generosity of our churches than Whitman, but since the interesting facts concerning it are now widely known, perhaps it would be well to select Pomona or Pacific University as a type of these smaller Christian colleges. The Pacific University, in Forest Grove, Ore., was the pioneer school of higher learning on the Pacific Coast. Founded as an academy, in 1848, it steadily developed in spite of its isolated position, the sparseness of population and the lack of sympathy with the aims of a Christian school of higher learning, such men as Harvey Clark, George H. Atkinson, Sydney H. Marsh, the first president, and Cushing Eells laying the broad and

sure foundations for the college of today. *Christian Education* for December, 1895, contains a cut of the first building of the university, a rough log cabin, with one door and one window, which contrasts strangely with the present fine buildings and grounds. It would be exceedingly interesting to trace in detail the steps of its growth, beginning with the first struggles for existence, and to see unfold the results of the rare perseverance and conscientious devotion which have characterized the men intrusted with its development.

Pacific University undoubtedly has a great future before it, located in a State already populous and powerful and in a region which is one of great natural resources. It has an able faculty, offers excellent college courses to its 175 students, and in general maintains a reputation for Christian character and thorough scholarship second to no other institution in the Pacific Northwest. But the university is by no means able yet to stand alone without increased endowment, and every effort is now being made to secure Dr. Pearson's offer of \$50,000 on condition that friends of the school contribute an additional \$100,000 before March 5, 1896.

Notable among other colleges receiving aid from the C. E. S. may be mentioned Pomona in Claremont, Cal., one of the most promising of our institutions, which draws its constituency from a fine class of people; Lake Charles College in Lake Charles, La., located in a very needy region; Rollins in Winter Park, Fla., the only Congregational institution of higher learning in a vast section of the South; Fargo College, Fargo, N. D., still struggling to recover from the results of a devastating fire; and the Wilton German-English College in Crete, Neb., which is doing useful and indispensable service in educating pastors for our German Congregational churches. We should not omit to mention, in speaking of these higher institutions of learning, the fact that the El Paso Mexican Training School in Texas is partly supported by the C. E. S., while the Slavic department of Oberlin Theological Seminary also depends upon the society for support.

The importance of the academy department will be recognized by those who recall the Christian influence and the scholarly inspiration of the old New England academy. Such an institution is being reproduced in the newer portions of our country, where it meets a need which no other class of schools can supply. Among the twenty-two academies under the auspices of the Education Society, Tillotson Academy in Trinidad, Col., might be chosen as a typical one. Since its establishment in 1880 under the leadership of Prof. H. E. Gordon, who still remains its principal, this school has had a career of uninterrupted prosperity and boundless opportunity. It opened in a small adobe house, poorly defended from the rain, but in the course of two or three years was able through the help of Rev. George Tillotson to enter a spacious house. The neediness of its field is evidenced by the fact there are fifty towns tributary to the academy where there are no high schools, and in twenty-five of these there are no adequate grammar school privileges. "Out of fifty-eight students enrolled," writes Prof. Gordon, "only eight are able to pay full price for their board and schooling."

Perhaps the most interesting work of the C. E. S. is centered in their mission schools among the Mormons in Utah and the Spanish population in New Mexico. Many, possibly too many, of our institutions among the Mormons were discontinued when the public schools were introduced, but the society can point with pride to the results of its past work in Utah as shown in the formation of nine Congregational churches and the establishment of centers of social and patriotic influences; while several mission schools are still maintained in the small, destitute towns of Utah whose inhabitants are too poor to pay school taxes. These mission schools, as well

as those in New Mexico, are supported largely by contributions from the Woman's Home Missionary Unions. In the latter territory are five schools for the Mexicans, who are an agricultural people, very poor, ignorant and superstitious, some of them pure Spaniards, while others are of mixed Indian and Mexican blood. Here they learn to speak English and together with the elementary studies are taught self-respect and a more civilized manner of life. That desirable results have followed the efforts of the school teachers is shown in the two Congregational churches which have grown out of the schools in Atrisco and San Rafael. The Atrisco school owes its existence to the offer of a Mexican woman to give the use of her house for this purpose. It is also interesting to know that the pastor of the little church in this same town is a Pueblo Indian, who was brought up in Ohio and received his theological training at the El Paso Seminary.

## Sources of Information.

Reports and leaflets published by the C. E. S., Congregational House, Boston. *Christian Education* for September, December, 1895, and January, 1896. *The Work at Home* for January, 1895.

## B. FAY MILLS IN COLUMBUS, O.

There was closed recently a month of successful evangelistic services in this city, conducted by Rev. B. Fay Mills and his party. About thirty of the churches, including the leading denominations, participated in the movement. Mr. Mills has preached three times almost every day, Saturday excepted, and his associate, Mr. Biederwolf, has preached twice. Both have proved themselves to be men of God, workmen that need not be ashamed.

Mr. Mills aims to touch the whole religious life of the people. Every day at noon he has preached on the general subject of the Kingdom of God, and from the first the interest in these sermons has increased. After the first week the First Church meeting house was so crowded at noon that the meeting was changed to the Board of Trade Building, which has a seating capacity of 1,500. The congregations were composed largely of business and professional men, and the afternoon sermons were directed to helping the spiritual life of those who were already Christians. The meetings in the evening were designed to reach the ungathered multitudes. They were held in the "Rink"—a building with a seating capacity of about 5,000. On Sundays and special days the building was full to overflowing and, at one time, as many as 1,500 persons failed to gain an entrance.

The membership of all the churches has been quickened and thousands have been brought to a decision for the first time. But the real work of the movement has been done at the noon meetings. The "kingdom sermons," as they have been called, have moved the city to its depths and already a movement looking to the forming of a civic federation has resulted. Mr. Mills's gospel may be summed up briefly: "Let us do the loving thing always and everywhere that our days may be as the days of heaven upon the earth."

Mr. Mills has demonstrated to the Columbus pastors that it is possible to preach what men call the simple gospel and yet be intensely interested in the "forward movements." The work which he has done cannot fail to be of permanent value to the city. While he has been singularly free from theories regarding the nature of the kingdom of God, he has yet been intensely dogmatic. To him life is more than doctrine, and the city will not soon forget his reiterated injunction, "Do the loving thing."

EASTWOOD.

It is one of the severest tests of friendship to tell a man of his faults. So to love a man that you cannot bear to see the stain of sin upon him and to go to him alone and speak painful truths in touching, tender words—that is friendship and a friendship as rare as it is precious.—H. L. Hastings.

## Y. P. S. O. E.

PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, Jan 12-18. The Peril and the Power of Ambition. Luke 2: 52; Deut. 8: 11-20.

Ambition—the desire and effort to be somebody and to do something in the world—is one of the divinest faculties God has implanted in the human breast. Like other of his good gifts it may be perverted; it may be cultivated without any thought of the giver, without any regard for others or any consideration of the end for which it was given. Just here, indeed, lies its chief peril—when ambition gets into the carriage and drives, it becomes our master, not our servant. The trouble with Caesar, Napoleon and Cardinal Wolsey was not that they were ambitious, but that their ambition was not held in check by the sense of duty and responsibility. Here is a young man today who wants to be rich. There is surely no harm in that, but let him beware lest the desire becomes an overmastering passion, makes him stingy and unscrupulous and a prey to the fever of speculation, until he falls under the condemnation visited upon those who make haste to be rich. Here is a young girl who covets a good position in society, who wants, perhaps, to be the queen of her set. That may not be an unrighteous desire, but if it makes her the slave of dress, if she toadies to those whose social position is higher than hers, if she adapts her own honest opinions to those whose favor she seeks to win, only failure and disappointment are in store for her.

On the other hand, the power of a worthy ambition, held in check by the reason and by one's devotion to Jesus Christ, is immense and may be wholly beneficial. Think of Samuel J. Mills, one of the pioneers in this country of foreign missions, and his declaration, when a student at Williams, that no young man ought to live without thinking of making his influence felt around the globe. Think of Maurice, the great English preacher and teacher, and of his covenant with a companion when they were both only fifteen years old: "We pledge ourselves to distinguish ourselves in after life and to promote as far as possible the good of mankind." See that girl using her pencil at odd moments making little sketches on scraps of paper. At work in her heart is the artistic impulse, perhaps unconsciously, but by and by it may take her to Paris and make her name famous. See that lad attending the town meeting, listening intently to the crude, local oratory, joining a debating society, taking his part at first haltingly but perseveringly until he can think and talk on his feet. The halls of Congress may re-echo with the applause that shall follow his speech. God bless the ambitious girls and boys if they consecrate their ambitions to Christ.

The word which we are considering is one of those few words that have gained through use a nobler meaning. Its derivation suggests the self-seeking Roman politician going around after votes, but it may recall to us another going about in those old days, of one who sought not his own advantage, but only opportunities to do good. This is the noblest ambition we can cherish, to be first-class Christians, to make our own souls white, to bring blessing into all the lives that we touch.

Parallel verses: Matt. 6: 33; Luke 2: 49; John 9: 4; 1 Cor. 12: 31; Phil. 3: 10, 14; Col. 1: 27.

Chief-Judge Field of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts made a peculiar admission last week at the dinner of the alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He told the graduates of that institution that while they represented a profession which had made and was making marked progress, he had to confess with shame that he belonged to one that could boast of no similar

triumphs or progress. Moreover, he doubts whether there has been much advance in civil government in Massachusetts during the last generation or two.

## CURRENT THOUGHT.

## AT HOME.

Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends in *The Christian at Work*, reviewing Prof. W. H. Green's book on The Unity of the Book of Genesis, says: "It must be read. And no one can read it without a strong conviction that the documentary hypothesis of the composition of the Pentateuch or Hexateuch, which finds in Genesis its most fruitful field, is encumbered with so many difficulties that it cannot be regarded as a safe criterion in interpretation. It begins to look as if the International Critical Commentary and the new Hebrew Lexicon, intended to embody the conclusions of the modern critical school, will be utterly useless by the time they are completed."

The *New York Evangelist* has no sympathy for those who urge the American missionaries to leave Armenia and Turkey. "The history of civilization furnishes no case where unfounding persons, treaty rights and national obligations should or could be made a needless sacrifice for an utterly incompetent cause. It will not do to treat the missionary cause as of so little account that a Kurdish threat or the tardiness of a diplomat might overwhelm it. If governments subserve any purpose beyond the comfort and convenience of their administrators, it is to protect the claims of citizens in peril of their lives and to come to the relief of humanity in its distresses. Moreover if our missionaries retreat at this juncture, what is the gain for all the loss? Suppose that one precious life were to be saved by such a surrender, how many others might be sacrificed? If the field is left now, what vested rights, what hopes of future good are destroyed! Is America so degraded that she will not stand by her children?"

J. C. Kimball, in *The Christian Register*, says thirty-five years of observation has compelled him to believe that one great source of the weakness of Unitarianism is that many of the societies "have departed from Congregationalism in everything except the name, and in which the trustees, or it may be the corporation, are just as much popes and starchambers as any that ever existed in Romanism or Episcopacy. . . . In Orthodoxy the church, as distinct from the congregation, took charge of its special religious interests, though even there the congregation for the most part kept control of its larger interests; but in Unitarianism, while the church in this sense has become almost a nonentity, the corporation too often has taken charge of both, leaving the congregation to be only attendants on the services. What we need is to get rid of corporationism and get back to Congregationalism. It is a great deal more than a mere matter of polity. It is a matter of life. The seat of all religious authority ought to be where the seat of all religious life is—in the individual man."

The opinion of the religious press on the dispute with Great Britain over Venezuela and the President's message is practically unanimous in condemning the tone of both Lord Salisbury's communication and the President's message. All unite in asserting that the Monroe Doctrine is a very real, vital issue, not to be sneered at or overridden by Europe. On the one hand, as the *New York Observer*, says: "Opinion will deepen that the matter is one that can and must be settled without the dread arbitration which the President suggests, and that in so far as his utterances tend to make such a solution impossible they are unfortunate. Scound as his position on the vital principle involved will be regarded, any assumption in advance of the report of the commission that Great Britain is in the wrong must seriously weaken the American case in the eyes of the world and tend to discredit any impartial inquiry."

It places the United States, not in the position of a mediator, but of a dictator, and assigns to the commission, not the work of impartial inquiry with a view to further diplomatic negotiations, but that of ratifying a position already taken." The *Nashville Christian Advocate* says: "It can hardly be maintained with any seriousness that it is the duty of the United States to assume a guardianship over all the petty so-called republics in Central and South America. We yield to no man in a genuine patriotism. At the same time, we can think of nothing so appalling as a war between the two greatest nations on the earth." The *Churchman* says: "The Monroe Doctrine is simply a tradition—a sacred, patriotic tradition, and when properly and wisely invoked appeals to the national mind as nothing else can. This fact reflects honor upon us as a people, and no true American will try to belittle it. But we do not think it has been either wisely or properly invoked in this instance." The *Watchman* feels "the weak point in the President's message is that he not only assumes that Great Britain is wrong, and asks for a commission to ratify that judgment, but threatens Great Britain with war if the decision of that commission is not acceded to by the British Government. That threat was entirely uncalled for, against all recognized diplomatic usages, and calculated to imitate the relations of the two countries so as to render the amicable adjustment of their differences much more difficult. The circumstances did not call for bluster and threatenings. Our position was much stronger and more dignified when we assumed that the dispute was not, and could not possibly go, beyond the resources of self-poised and self-respecting diplomacy." The *Christian Advocate* thinks that "if, as some maintain," the President proposed "to threaten war in order to accomplish his purpose by peace, he took several great risks: the risk of prostrating the business of the country; the risk of making it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure arbitration; the risk of making it difficult, if not impossible, for the Senate and the House of Representatives to avoid a declaration of war in a probable contingency. There has been one, and only one, president from whom such rashness of language might have been expected. His name was not Grover Cleveland, but Andrew Johnson. Hereafter, as in that case, so in this, no human being can forecast what may be said."

## ABROAD.

The *London Chronicle* once more expresses its astonishment and shame that the British Government has systematically suppressed the reports of its consuls in Armenia, and it urges a determined inquiry why, as soon as Parliament assembles. It wishes that "any words—any acts—of" Great Britain "could convince Russia that we desire simply the good government of Turkey, that we should welcome with open arms her complete co-operation in that task, nay, more, that we should cheerfully assign her any part in its execution to which her destiny in the East, her manifest share in the heritage of the Turk, calls her. But in any case England cannot let Armenia be exterminated."

Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, in *The Independent*, records the belief that "Congregationalists are so apt to show a kind of liberality which comes so perilously near indifference to church principles that there are not a few ready to assume that they have none. . . . Positive teaching, in which the true character of the primitive church is set forth, is one of the needs of the times, and in order to give it we need to be faithful to our Congregational ideal—that is, we must be denominational. . . . It is possible to be firm in our own principles and loyal in our service to them, and yet to have a Christian chivalry which shall be generous in its judgments and brotherly in its temper, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

**"GOD BLESS THE NAUGHTY TURK."**

BY MRS. ALBERT BRYANT.

It was the hour of our morning family prayer. The head of the household was pleading in tones which he could not keep from trembling, "God bless and protect our noble missionaries, those glorious men and women, many of them so dear to us personally. Stay the cruel slaughter of the Armenians and avenge thy slaughtered saints." Little "Goldilocks," one of our *penates*, not quite three years old, listened with bated breath and eyes not much closed behind her chubby fists, then, creeping away from her little chair to her grandpa's side, she whispered in his ear, "And please say 'God bless the naughty Turks,'" then bent her little head and closed her eyes to join in the prayer which she knew would follow.

Instantly there came to my mind the picture, so vividly drawn in the life of J. G. Paton, of his father at family prayer praying that God would convert "the sinner from the error of wicked ways and polish him as a jewel for the Redeemer's crown," and the wretched woman, "who was a sinner," listening under the window to the petition which led her to the Saviour.

In these terrible times, when indignation at the horrible atrocities of the Turks so stirs all our households that even the babies feel the sorrow in the air, are any of us remembering to pray for the naughty Turk? This is no sickly, sentimental plea for sympathy for murderers, but it is a plea for most earnest prayer by the church of God that one result of these fearful horrors may be the salvation of the terrible Turk. Because he has shown in these last few weeks how low a soul in God's image could sink, does he not need all the more the touch of him who said, "He that believeth on me though he were dead yet shall he live?"

If I could have my way I would begin to-day to answer this prayer by sending a body of marines into the heart of Turkey to stop the bloodshed and prevent the Turks from loading their souls with any more guilt. I do not believe a life would be lost on our side, for the Turks are cowards before heroism. They have not been brave conquerors of the Armenians, but butchers of unarmed, defenseless people. Miss Brewer of Sivas, who could walk into the mob and rescue an Armenian woman, is a sample of the missionaries, whose bravery and courage are a match for many times their numbers.

Despite the Hatti Humayun it has always been death for any Moslem to embrace Christianity. If for any reason they did not dare act openly, in some way or other any one who professed conversion usually soon disappeared. As in our own land the awful sin of slavery was washed out in blood, so from this terrible reign of fire and bloodshed may not only one but all the Turks learn the answer to the question of the Sassoun murderer, "Who is this Jesus on whom the Christians call?"

**LATE TIDINGS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.**

This moving picture of the situation in that city of the East to which the whole civilized world is looking comes from a well-known and highly esteemed American resident:

Last Thursday, Dec. 12, our city was thrown into a fearful panic. The origin was a quarrel in the bazar in Stamboul between two Armenians, and several shots were fired. The sound of the firing started up the people, and the streets of Stamboul and Pera were filled with a rushing crowd trying to get to their homes. All the shops were shut and all the Armenian schools were closed. Hundreds took refuge in the embassies and other public places, and the most intense fear was manifested everywhere. To allay the fears of the people the sultan sent criers through the streets of Pera to say that a lion had escaped

from the royal menagerie and caused the fright, but that he had been killed and there was no further occasion for fear! So absurd and childish an explanation of the affair was worthy of the present reigning government. The real facts of the case were that a massacre was intended. The sultan had threatened the Powers that he could not answer for the people should the guard ships come in, and accordingly the Softas were all ready to attack the Christians, but the time planned for the beginning of the outbreak was an hour and a half later than the quarrel occurred, so that the accident of the quarrel and the consequent panic upset the arrangements of the Turks and saved many lives. Several Armenians had been warned by friendly Turks of the plan for the attack. The affair is a striking illustration of the state of fear prevailing here.

Those who have lately seen the sultan report that he appears unusually cheerful and triumphant. He has outwitted all Europe, and has done much toward exterminating a Christian nation that he hates. It is well proved now that orders for the massacres in the interior have gone directly from the palace, in all cases, and the reports from different parts of the country grow more horrible every day. Forced conversions to Mohammedanism are everywhere demanded, and martyrdom is the penalty for refusal. It is estimated that 400,000 Armenians are left without food, or any means of support, now at the beginning of winter; their houses have been burned and their lands appropriated, and they must become Mohammedans or die before spring. During the recent massacres many young girls, to whom life must have had attractions, calmly chose to die rather than yield to the Turks and accept life in a harem. In Caesarea an eyewitness reports that many young girls from twelve to fifteen years of age bravely chose death, and were mercilessly cut down. From Harpoot the word is that there is a general effort to turn the people to Mohammedanism, but that so few, comparatively, deny their faith, that the prospect is that few Armenians will be left in that region by spring. From Oozoon-ova, a village near the Euphrates, a large number of villagers were being taken to a Turkish village near by to be compelled to change their faith, and while on the way the road passed near a river and fifty-five rushed into the water and were drowned rather than to meet a worse fate at the hands of the Turks.

The missionaries all through the interior have proved themselves heroes. The government evidently expected that they would leave the country on the outbreak of serious trouble. Their presence has been in many places a powerful check on the cruelties planned, and in all cases their reports to the press, their help to the sufferers and the protection they have been able to afford to many have done incalculable good for the cause of humanity. In Trebizond alone, the missionaries are feeding daily 4,000 people from the relief fund. The pressure is so great, however, from the crowds of suffering refugees coming to the coast that only about ten cents per week can be allowed to a person.

**HARTFORD SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY.**

In October, 1894, the Society for Education Extension of Hartford, Ct., opened a school of sociology under President C. D. Hartranft, offering a three years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Sociology. The school had in view four objects—research, instruction, publication and the practical application of the principles discovered to the problems of actual life.

The school has now begun its second year of work. As before, the courses are open to men and women alike. For regular students a college education or its equivalent is required, but all who are interested are admitted to the lectures. The lectures and reci-

tations continue to be held in Case Memorial Library, Hartford Seminary.

This year two courses of study are offered students. The course of the first year, which is designed to lay the foundations for future work, is substantially the same as last year. Among the topics treated are the philosophy of sociology, the family, considered in its various relations, population, ethnology, the evolution of law and custom, the growth of cities, the status of woman, food and shelter. The course of the second year, which is offered this year for the first time, includes the study of occupations, inventions and commerce as they affect society; the history and theories of economics, production, exchange and distribution; employers, employed and unemployed; the economic and industrial history of the United States; social education, life, morality and religion. The course of the third year will include sociology proper. The deteriorative and remedial forces and the different phases of socialism will be fully discussed.

In the two curricula fifty-eight courses are included. The teaching force, as printed in the prospectus, includes forty-eight of the professors and investigators of the country, and the teachers of nine courses are yet to be announced. Among the specialists may be mentioned Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Professor Ashley of Harvard, Professors Gould and Sherwood of Johns Hopkins, Professors Chapman, Gardner, Poland and Wilson of Brown, Professors Libbey and Sloane of Princeton, Prof. Austin Abbott of New York, Dr. S. W. Dike, Professor Bemis, late of Chicago, Professor Mason of the National Museum, and Professors Andrews and Keasby of Bryn Mawr.

The courses are carried on by means of lectures, recitations and examinations. In many courses a thesis is required and a seminarium is attached. Sociological conferences, practical as well as theoretical, are held two or three times a week by D. I. Green, Ph. D., formerly of Johns Hopkins and now of Hartford. Practical work is assigned the students in connection with the different missions and charities, of which Hartford has a large number, and also in connection with the Sociological Club.

This club was organized by President Hartranft last winter to interest the women of Hartford in the different sociological problems. It was divided into sections that the whole field might be the better covered. The section on social settlements immediately undertook the task of establishing a social settlement in the tenement house district of the city. A small beginning had already been made by the hiring of a room on North Street, in the midst of Hartford's foreign population, where a boys' club had been organized and other work of that sort had been started. The section of the Sociological Club took this work under their charge and in the early summer a social settlement was begun on North Street. This last autumn the settlement was fortunate in securing for its head worker Miss Eaton, who was formerly professor in Rockford College, Illinois, and who had had experience in settlement work at Hull House, Chicago, and also in New York. This settlement furnishes the students of the School of Sociology with every opportunity for studying the needs of the poor at first hand and gaining a fuller understanding of their habits of thought, their virtues and their vices than could be obtained in any other way.

The number of students in the school is not large, but it deserves the hearty support of all those who are interested in the problem of reaching the masses of the people and solving, on a Christian basis, the great social questions which confront the nation; for the school is distinctively an institution which looks at the problem from the point of view of the Christian, and believes that these issues can never be finally settled save in accordance with the teaching of Christ.

E. W. C.

## News from the Churches

## Meetings to Come.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Jan. 6, 10 A. M.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING in the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions every Friday at 11 A. M.

UNION BIBLE CLASS, conducted by Rev. W. E. Barton, Bromfield Street Church, Boston, Saturday, 3 P. M.

ALL DAY PRAYER MEETING of Suffolk Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, Shawmut Church, Boston, corner Tremont and Brookline Streets, Jan. 9, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., with change of leaders each hour.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at 68 Warren Street, Monday, Wednesday and Friday during the Week of Prayer, 11 A. M.

ANNUAL MEETING, CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PUBLICATION SOCIETY, BOSTON, BIBLE HOUSE, New York city, 3:30 P. M., Jan. 9. This meeting is one of great importance, as the society is to elect a president, together with trustees to fill vacancies occurring by expiration of terms of office, to hear and act on the annual reports and to transact any other business that can properly come before the society.

L. H. COBB, Recording Secretary.

## Benevolent Societies.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House, R-v. Joshua Colb, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32, Congregational House, Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Assistant Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in Chicago, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 151 La Salle St.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Rooms 1 and 2 Congregational House, Miss Ellen Carruth, Treasurer; Miss Abby B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational at the South and in the West among the Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to W. H. Hubbard, Treasurer, 105 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; H. O. Pinneo, Treasurer, 53 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—(Including work of former New West Commission.) Aids to hundreds of students for theological and home-missionary colleges; twenty academies in the West and South; ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices, 10 Congregational House, Boston, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur C. Conant, 700 Boylston Building, Boston. Address applications to Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., Congregational Library, 1 Somerset Street, Boston.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For full information see Minutes of the National Council, 1886, page 20. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. *Form of a bequest: I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) [here insert the bequest], to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, to be held in the name of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, invites correspondence with churches and ministers. Careful attention will be given to applications from churches without the State. Room 22A, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles S. Rice, Secretary.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1827. Chapel and reading room, 28 Hanover St., Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landsmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 11 A. M., Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to Boston. Corresponding secretary, Rev. W. H. Hubbard, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bars, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 27 Hanover St. Bequests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

## PASSING COMMENT.

Churches as well as clubs have had a busy time of late with celebrations. From North, West and South the eyes of loyal New Englanders and their children were turned toward Plymouth on the distinctive day of our denomination. The day of great observance of all Christian peoples is also past and now many individual churches are enjoying their own special anniversaries.

A prophetic superintendent in Connecticut, whose Sunday school has just celebrated its centennial, encourages his school with the fact that, at the same rate of increase for another century, the enrollment of scholars will be over 31,000. If such immense proportions are in prospect, church and school extension cannot be too soon planned.

The enlightening influences of an American Christian church have certainly made an impression on at least two classes of foreigners who could meet together under fraternal relations, as in that interracial Christmas celebration of a New England church, while their kinsmen at home are at such enmity with each other.

The term "lawyer evangelist," though at first it has an uncertain sound, is on the contrary full of meaning when the harmony of its suggestions is assured. The abilities of a lawyer added to those of a Christian worker would surely not be amiss.

We may sometimes wonder why our churches do not multiply even faster than they do. A secretary of one of our societies explains: "We could multiply our churches almost indefinitely had we money to support pastors for them." Would it be wise?

The descendants of the "foremothers" had it all their own way at one Congregational club, although it is intimated that they shared their opportunities to some degree with their male guests.

Already one Endeavor Society has planned to be represented at the World's Convention. Its announcement to the pastor must have been as good as a Christmas present.

## FROM MISSOURI.

An important meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri H. M. S. was held in Joplin, Dec. 11. Some idea of the size of the State may be gained from the fact that ten members of the committee and two superintendents traveled an aggregate of 6,261 miles going to and from the meeting. Busy pastors and business men were away from home a day and two nights, entailing weariness to the flesh and extra exertions. In this way the national society is wisely doing its work in several of the Western States, using all the wisdom to be gotten on the field and following, as far as practicable, the suggestions of those best fitted to understand the local situation. The meeting was for the purpose of examining the list of dependent churches, so as to ask from the parent society the least possible amount for the next year. It is painful work and calls for heroic responses.

Here a church has finished a new building and ought to be stronger than last year; there is one that has had the same amount of aid for five years, and it should ask less; one is giving all it can; another might be stimulated to give more if the right motive could be applied. Added to all the rest is an incentive from New York, in the shape of a circular, stating that in the present exigency the society expects every church to ask for a smaller sum than it received last year.

The meeting in this instance was brightened by the condition of the church with which it met. This church is an example of grit and devotion worth following. After a series of discouraging experiences, covering many years, not many months ago it was left homeless by the burning of the tabernacle, which although not an ornament was the best it could afford. In addition, the insurance companies refused the payment of the policies on the pastor's library, which was in the burned building, charging that he was responsible for the fire. This caused divided opinion, and the case has been in court so long that although the pastor has secured judgment for the full amount of his policies it has come too late to do the church any good in the matter of public feeling. The church recovered its own insurance, and has deposited it for a future building. Then, in great weakness, it called a council to advise on the question of disbanding. The organization was changed by the council, leaving a handful of devoted people, who, with great courage, in thirty days' time erected on the old lot a small, plain, unplastered chapel, and began services. They called to the pastorate a

young man who had grown up in the Presbyterian church of their city, a graduate of Princeton.

One of the many pleasant features of the installation exercise was that since the candidate came from the Presbyterian church its building was furnished for the use of the council, and a fellowship was enjoyed that blessed all present. Our church will try to exchange its site for a better one, and has on the wall of its chapel the plan of a beautiful building, which it is planning to erect soon. This church is one of many which illustrate the fact that it is harder to live down an unfortunate record than to build up a church from the beginning. Joplin is a thriving city, built up by mining interests, and ought to have been long ago a strong center for our denomination. It is not, but we are striving to make it so.

The home missionary committee several years ago faced the situation in the State and prayerfully wrestled with it. As a result of the policy of organizing churches wildly wherever there were a few of our faith we had buried a great many churches; others were barely alive, and we were facing serious denominational disaster. The only policy that promised success was that of strengthening the points that are strong commercially, following the example of the apostle to the Gentiles, and while the country churches must be held and built up if possible, there must be strong city churches for them to cluster about. Our whole work in the north of the State had been imperiled, and for a while it looked as if we should not have a self-sustaining church north of the Missouri River. Rev. Albert Bushnell had helped grandly to turn the tide by taking the church in St. Joseph and leading it to build temporally and spiritually a stronghold for Christ. From an almost unknown body of believers in their own city he has made them one of its grandest religious forces. If this sort of work could be repeated in half a dozen cities, we would have in a few years no lack either of churches or strength.

Sedalia was another place where a wise foresight had prevented loss by building. Now we are trying to help such churches as those in Hannibal, Joplin, Springfield and several other growing towns to see the wisdom of using business sagacity as well as faith, and give us a few strong contributing churches at important points. The hardest part of it is to get some good people to see what they can do if they are willing to try.

It is the same problem everywhere. The St. Louis City Missionary Society held its annual meeting the last of November, with a debt of \$4,000 staring it in the face. It was resolved to pursue the work on the old lines, and find some way to increase the receipts. Most of the churches that sustain it are just now raising the amounts of the deficits in their own treasuries, and cannot do much else. The third Sunday in January was set apart for the presentation of the cause in all the churches and each pastor is urged to make the appeal as strong as he knows how and secure pledges for the new year and the debt. Two of our churches must be housed, and the planning and most of the finance must be managed by this society or it will not be done. Half the amount needed for the Bohemian building is in the bank, and the rest must be found. The People's Tabernacle is a building that has been in bad condition for years, and it cannot last much longer. A change in location seems advisable. The new Union Station, three blocks away, has enhanced the value of the lot, and it seems possible to exchange so as to clear a good sum toward building. Seven edifices have been erected under the supervision of the society's superintendent, and the eighth is under way—all of them buildings of which we are proud. But two of them are already too small for the churches worshiping in them.

G. C. A.

## CHICAGO SEMINARY SETTLEMENT.

The first year's work at Chicago Commons places the seminary social settlement far in advance of all that was expected. The forty-four rooms in its spacious buildings are already overtaxed to provide for the residence of its household and the hundreds of attendants upon the fifty or more occasions held each week by the eighteen resident and thirty non-resident workers. Its household numbers twenty-three, of whom ten are women, eight men and five children. The seminary is represented by three students, one graduate and Professor Taylor and family, and the Tabernacle Church by its pastor, Rev. B. F. Bolles, and family and his assistant.

The working force of permanent residents is to be augmented Feb. 1 by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gavit of Hartford, Ct., whose success in Sunday school, endeavor and mission work warrants Mr. Gavit in leaving his promising journalistic career to devote himself to those interests at the Tabernacle and the social and civic work of the settlement.

The value of the settlement to its industrial district is no greater, if as great, as its influence upon those from other districts and classes who visit and co-operate with its work. Many students not only from our own but all other seminaries here see its object lessons, meet with working people to discuss social economics and confer with specialists. Distinguished visitors ask the privilege of brief residence here. Miss Frances E. Willard recently spent two days personally investigating its life and methods with a view to introducing the settlement movement into W. C. T. U. work. The Endeavor Societies of Plymouth Church, Evanston, and elsewhere occasionally visit *en masse*, and others send delegations to see and report. The cost of all this work is only \$3,500 per annum, owing to the self support of its volunteer workers and the self-sustaining character of some of its work. For this sum the entire dependence is upon those who become associate members of the Commons, by providing something toward the expense of this effort to redeem the city centers.

C.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

## Andover.

Prof. Williston Walker, D.D., of Hartford Seminary has been appointed Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Seminary for the academic years 1896-98.

## Chicago.

Besides the prescribed courses, which require ten hours a week of each student, there are elective courses of lectures. These are ordinarily offered only once in three years. Each student, in addition to his prescribed work, is expected to take four hours additional and may take six of elective work. The elective courses for the second term of 1895-96 are fifteen in number, given by nine professors.

The faculty is well pleased with the results of the elective system. While a thorough foundation is insured through the prescribed courses, the students greatly enjoy making their own choices according to the subjects which interest them most. At the same time no test is required on the electives until the end of the term, thus giving the student more command over his time for study or special investigation.

## CLUBS.

ME.—The Portland Club held its annual meeting Dec. 23. Rev. W. E. Barton of Boston, after the usual banquet, entertained and delighted the club with an address on Our Forefathers and Christmas. Rev. D. M. Pratt was elected president.

N. H.—The Ashuelot Club met in Keene, Dec. 17, and the address was by Dr. Cyrus Richardson.

The Ascutney Club met in West Lebanon, Dec. 20, to observe Forefathers' Day. After short speeches the address was by Pres. W. J. Tucker on The Puritan at the Close of the Nineteenth Century. The meeting was highly satisfactory and included pleasant social and musical features. The club is flourishing well.

VT.—The Passumpsic Club held its first annual meeting in observance of Forefathers' Day, Dec. 23, in St. Johnsbury. Addresses were given by ex-

Pres. S. C. Bartlett and Pres. W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth. A large number of new members joined the club.

O.—The Cleveland Club celebrated Forefathers' Day at The Hollenden, Dec. 23, with about 250 members and guests present, who were aroused to enthusiasm by Dr. J. H. Barrows's splendid address on Samuel Adams. The club has never held a more profitable meeting. At a reception which preceded the banquet Dr. Barrows received a cordial welcome.

IND.—The Indianapolis Club held its annual Forefathers' Day banquet Dec. 20, with 200 guests. The rooms were elaborately decorated and the souvenirs were photographs of the monument in Plymouth. Dr. Washington Gladden gave the leading address on *Scenes from the Life of the Pilgrims*. Other addresses were made by Bishop J. H. White on *New England Home Life*; Dr. A. W. Brayton on *The Persistence of the New England Type*; Dr. M. L. Haines on *The Mayflower and the Half Moon*.

ILL.—The Central Illinois Club, in Peoria, Dec. 16, considered the topics: *The Story of the Pilgrims*, *The Spirit of the Pilgrims* and *The Mission of the Pilgrims, Our Forefathers, Our Foremothers*. It was a large and helpful gathering.

WIS.—The Milwaukee Club carried out an admirable program in observance of Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21. The addresses were on *The Puritan*, by Dr. E. D. Eaton, *The Pilgrim*, by Rev. S. S. Matthews, and *The New England Meeting House*, by G. E. Sutherland, Esq. The appropriate music was an inspiration.

MICH.—The Eastern Michigan Club observed Forefathers' Day in Detroit. Pres. W. G. Sperry spoke on *Some of the Problems of the Forefathers*.

MINN.—The Minnesota Club met Dec. 23 in Minneapolis. The new officers are Rev. H. H. Hart, president, and Rev. J. A. Stemen, secretary. The addresses were on the topics: *Our Scandinavian, German and Scotch-Irish Forefathers*. Dr. G. H. Wells gave the closing address. The attendance was large and the meeting one of the best in the history of the club.

KO.—The Kansas City Club met with Clyde Church, Dec. 20, to celebrate Forefathers' Day by a rally of all the churches, Sunday schools and missions of the two Kansas Cities and vicinity. Owing to the storm of the day, the attendance was small, but the exercises were of a high order. After two-minute reports from each church, Hon. S. P. Twiss read a paper on *The Pilgrim at Plymouth* and Rev. A. K. Wray on *The Pilgrim in the Southwest*. The Endeavor Society of Clyde Church served refreshments at a reception in the chapel.

KAN.—The Topeka Club met in the parlors of the First Church. Rev. J. L. Sewall gave an address on *The Pilgrim Spirit and the Call of the Hour* and Mrs. A. D. Gray read a brilliant story entitled, *A Colonial Episode*. A letter from Bishop J. H. Vincent explained his absence and expressed fraternal greetings. Rev. L. P. Broad was elected president.

WN.—The Puget Sound Club varied the usual program for Forefathers' Day and made it a "foremothers" meeting. The wife of the president of the club presided, the wife of the secretary read the minutes, and the papers and addresses were by the women on *Our Foremothers*. The meeting was dignified, entertaining and instructive.

Forefathers' Day was observed the first time this year in eastern Washington at Spokane, Dec. 20. Rev. William Davies gave an excellent oration on *The Pilgrim Movement*. About 100 persons enjoyed a fine supper provided by the women of the three Congregational churches, after which bright speeches were given on *The Pilgrims of Old England*, *The Pilgrims and Civil Liberty*, *Pilgrims and Education*, *Washington*, and *Pilgrims and the Home Life*. The Spokane Club was organized, starting off with fifty members. A. W. Doland, Esq., Spokane, was elected president.

CAL.—The San Francisco Club celebrated Forefathers' Day, Dec. 20. Rev. S. M. Freeland, the speaker of the occasion, took as his subject *The Mayflower and the October Fruit, or The Ship and Its Cargo*. Toasts were given by a number of members. Thomas Addison, M. D., was elected president.

The Los Angeles Union celebrated Forefathers' Day in that city with the First Church. There was a large attendance and a fine array of addresses on the Puritans and the Pilgrims.

## NEW ENGLAND.

## Massachusetts.

LOWELL.—First. Rev. G. F. Kenngott's pastorate closed Dec. 31, after three years of work, if the terms of his resignation are carried out. The resignation has been accepted by both church and soci-

ety, but the church last Monday evening rescinded its acceptance. He has received 215 persons into the church membership. His retirement has not brought harmony into the church councils. One section controls the society, which has directed its treasurer to pay no bills contracted after Dec. 31 which are not approved by its pulpit supply committee. The other section is in a large majority in the church, 169 members of which have signed a letter addressed to five of the six deacons, stating that the signers have lost confidence in the five deacons and deem their resignation necessary to the welfare of the church. One of the sad results of the controversy has been the reopening of the Bijou Theater, the cheapest of Lowell's cheap theaters. This is next door to the church and has been especially offensive to the church, through whose united efforts it has been kept closed for the year past. But during the present month the aldermen have granted the proprietor the license which they had formerly refused on account of the church's protest.

TEWKSBURY.—Rev. James Alexander has resigned his pastorate after nine years of work during which he has received seventy members into the church. A complete renovation of the interior of the house of worship has just been made, and a rededication service was to be held New Year's evening. Mr. Alexander takes with him the cordial esteem of the people of the town and of the neighboring city of Lowell, where he has many friends and has proved an acceptable preacher in exchange with the pastors.

NEDHAM.—Eleven persons united with the church Dec. 29, the result in part of a quiet but earnest interest which has been prevailing for the last two months. There has been a constant spiritual uplift in the life of the church ever since the coming of the present pastor, Rev. A. S. Walker, D. D., twenty-three members having been received to its communion during the last six months, a larger number than has ever before been received in the same period of time. Union meetings with the Baptist church are soon to be held under the leadership of Rev. E. E. Davidson.

WORCESTER.—*Immanuel*, formerly Piedmont Branch, has received from Piedmont Church the deeds to its property, amounting to about \$5,000, and has released the mother church from all financial obligations on the property or support. The church was incorporated recently and has plans well advanced for erecting a suitable edifice where its present chapel stands.—*Union*. The fifty-seventh anniversary of the Woman's Association was the largest social gathering here for many years. Addresses were given by the pastor *emeritus*, Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Cutler, for The Past, Rev. F. F. Emerson, acting pastor, for The Present, and Mr. Henry Sinclair for The Future.

SOUTH AMHERST.—In beautifying the interior of its meeting house, more than \$1,000 have been expended recently. Among the additional adornments are eleven stained glass windows, which add greatly to the appearance of the edifice. The vestibule is remodeled and new paint and frescoing have freshened the whole interior. Exercises were held Dec. 22, especially in reference to the memorial windows. The improvements were begun about the time of the coming of the new pastor, Rev. J. F. Gleason.

EASTHAMPTON.—*Payson*. The annual meeting last week was largely attended and helpful. Absent members responded largely and reports were helpful.

SPRINGFIELD.—*First*. This church has done much during the year for its own needy members, among whom about \$1,000 have been distributed. The local charities outside the church are large also every year.—*Park*. The plan of renting pews has proved a marked success. It is proposed to increase the number of sittings to accommodate all who desire seats.

LEE.—The exceptional energy and labor of one layman in the church, Mr. B. T. Gale, was recognized by a testimonial gift recently tendered him. The church, Sunday school and C. E. Society have all been profited by his work, and this acknowledgment well deserved. An appropriate original poem by the superintendent, E. S. Rogers, Esq., was read at the presentation.

## Maine.

BIDEFORD.—*Pavilion*. Since the beginning of the present pastorate of Rev. F. P. Estabrook the church has taken a new lease of life. Six months ago it was in despair; now there is not only hope but great enthusiasm. The Sunday school has doubled in numbers and benevolent contributions; a missionary society has been organized and since September has raised over \$125 for missions and charities. The morning congregations of Sunday

are nearly double what they were six months ago, and the finances of the church have been placed upon a solid and substantial basis. The pastor is a young man full of energy and fire and filled with an earnest desire to make his church tell on the side of righteousness in all matters touching the welfare of our city. He has touched a responsive chord especially in the hearts of young men, many of whom are becoming interested. A united church stands ready to follow him.

**ASHLAND.**—This place, forty miles in on a branch railroad from the Bangor & Aroostook, is rapidly developing. Rev. Charles Parker is stationed there and expects to organize a church in the near future. When he came to this field there was a large territory with no religious services and Ashland in the center. He labored as a missionary on a small salary and the work has greatly prospered. Much interest is taken in this town by other places in the State and generous contributions supplement the Maine Missionary Society's appropriation.

**AUGUSTA.**—The Maine Interdenominational Commission met Dec. 11 with good attendance representing five denominations. In the afternoon cases were considered and the conclusion reached in each case was unanimous. A public meeting was held in the evening, presided over by President Hyde of Bowdoin, who spoke in relation to the principles underlying the commission's work. Other addresses were also given.

**DEXTER.**—There is good interest in all departments under Rev. W. E. Mann's leadership. The Sunday school has doubled its numbers. The attendance at services is largely increased and missionary work has been done in aid of Captain Lane's coast work.

**NORWAY.**—*Second.* Through the generosity of Mrs. A. Wrisley, who is a member of the church, and other persons a new pipe organ will soon be put in place in the church. Rev. B. S. Rideout is pastor.

**BROWNVILLE.**—Special interest continues. Evangelist Buffam has been holding a series of union meetings, which are to continue for some time longer.

**THE FORKS.**—This new church has received a beautiful pulpit set from the church in Pittston.

**MAIDON.**—A church paper is just started. It has a good list of advertisers and 1,000 subscribers. It promises to be a valuable auxiliary to the work.

#### New Hampshire.

**CLAREMONT.**—Last winter union revival services were held, doing much in awakening interest and bringing in to worship many persons who had hitherto been strangers. The pastors, the present season, thought this a fitting preparation for new efforts in the same direction. Special evangelistic work has been inaugurated under the lead of Rev. J. H. Elliott and B. F. Butts, singer, both well fitted for the work in which they are engaged, as shown by the methods employed and the signal results. The secret of their success is their reliance on the Holy Spirit, the organizing of the membership of the churches for efficient co-operation and the avoidance of sensational plans. No attempt has been made to sum up conversions, but many have been awakened to a sense of their need.

**HAMPTON.**—Rev. R. P. Gardner, the beloved pastor, is at present confined to his bed in a New York hospital. Shortly before Christmas he went to that city for advice in regard to his lameness. While there he had a severer attack. After a successful surgical operation, as the only means of saving his life, the prospect is now of a full restoration after several weeks. As a testimonial of its sympathy his church sent him a Christmas check for \$150, and other persons added enough to swell the amount to more than \$200. At his request the Christmas festivities were carried out as planned when he expected to be a participant.

**AMHERST.**—The tenth anniversary of the settlement of the pastor, Rev. A. J. McGowen, was commemorated Dec. 15. During this time many improvements have been made on the edifice, inside and out, and on the chapel. A parsonage has been purchased at a cost of nearly \$2,000. The church has received several thousand dollars in legacies. Forty-five persons have been added to the roll on confession and twenty-three by letter, making the present total membership 176, a net increase of thirteen. The benevolent contributions have amounted to \$11,841. On Friday evening preceding this anniversary his friends and parishioners honored the pastor with a pleasant reception in the chapel.

**STRATHAM.**—Rev. Daniel Rollins, having been regularly dismissed from the Episcopal ministry, lately united with this church and has entered the Congregational ministry. As this was the

church of his grandfather it was peculiarly fitting that he should seek a church home in his changed relation here. He has been a successful rector in his former field and is ready to receive a call to a pastorate. The Christian Endeavorers have already raised the money to send the pastor, Rev. G. A. Foss, as their representative to the next convention in Washington.

**RYE.**—The C. E. Society connected with this church has, for some years past, been educating a young man, the son of an Armenian pastor, at Marash Academy in Turkey. The letters received from Marash have aroused a deep interest in him. They fear that he and his family may have suffered in the general massacre. The church has contributed \$38 for the benefit of the sufferers in Marash.

**RAYMOND.**—An orchestra has been organized from the congregation for the Sunday evening service. It is proving a success in securing a larger attendance.

**PENBROKE.**—Among the bequests of the late Vesta M. Abbott is \$1,000 to the First Church in memory of Mary F. Morrison.

**BRENTWOOD.**—From the estate of the late Mrs. Wisewell of Newfields, formerly a member, the church has received \$500.

#### Vermont.

**BRATTLEBORO.**—*Center.* A fine large photograph of Dr. William Wells has been given to the church by his granddaughter, Miss J. C. Wells of New York. He came to this place in 1793 and was settled over the church in West Brattleboro, then the only one in existence there. Later he became pastor of this church.

**HARDWICK.**—The annual reports are full of encouragement and the year closes without debt, although the church has erected a new edifice this year. The membership has been increased by seventeen. The C. E. Society has a membership of eighty-four. The Sunday school is also much larger.

#### Rhode Island.

**PROVIDENCE.**—*Plymouth.* Rev. S. H. Woodrow will hold preparatory special meetings for two or three evenings to gather tone for a full week of evangelistic meetings during the Week of Prayer. The Endeavor Society holds its regular weekly meeting in connection with the midweek church meeting—*Union.* In the number of shares on the General Howard Roll this church holds the banner up to date. One thousand dollars have been pledged by several of its members and among its various societies. Dr. Wallace Nutting plans for evangelistic meetings without extra leadership during the prayer week.—*Pilgrim.* About twenty-five households received a remembrance of Christmas in gifts of food, fuel, toys, books, etc., brought by the Sunday school to be distributed where needed. The pastor's stereopticon aided in making the Biblical story of the Christ-child especially vivid to a congregation that filled the house on Sunday evening.—*Beneficent.* The foreign department of the Sunday school held its Christmas festival in the vestry on Monday evening, Dec. 23, and a program was carried out in which Chinese, Armenians, Greeks, and a Turk all united in the peace and unity of the gospel of brotherly love with their American teachers and friends. The only jangle was made by a Chinese orchestra.

#### Connecticut.

**NORWICH.**—*Second* celebrated, Dec. 22, the 100th anniversary of its beginning public worship on its present site. The pastor, Rev. C. W. Morrow, gave a comprehensive historical review of the century. The Sunday school enjoyed reminiscences of past superintendents and others, and a forward look by its present superintendent. In the evening a union service of all the six Congregational churches of the vicinity was held. The Second Church is the first of the city, having been organized in 1760, while the First Church, organized in 1660, is in Norwichtown, nearly a mile beyond the city limits. Rev. C. A. Northrop of the latter brought felicitous greetings. The pastor of each of the four daughter churches of the Second Church had a part in the services of the evening. Rev. W. S. Palmer, the only former pastor present, spoke briefly of his fifteen years here. During the two and one-half years of the present pastorate 107 names have been added to the roll, and the membership is now over 400, a larger number than ever in the past. Meanwhile the edifice has been thoroughly repaired and every part of its interior beautified and refitted.

**WINSTED.**—*First.* Rev. H. W. Pope has spent ten days here holding special services. From the beginning deep interest was evident. As a result nearly fifty persons have signified a desire to lead a Christian life. The church is in great need of a new edifice, and the trustees of the building fund are preparing to make a careful canvass to secure

the money before making a start. All branches of the work are in a prosperous condition. The recent opening of the Gilbert Free High School has added some able and willing helpers. With a hearty and courageous people, ever ready to co-operate in all good undertakings, the pastor, Rev. G. F. Prentiss, is strong in his belief that the future of the "Old First" will be even brighter than the past.

**NEW HAVEN.**—*Dwight Place.* At the annual meeting of the church Dr. J. E. Twitchell, pastor, a steady growth in spiritual and material life was reported. The membership is 805, a gain of twenty-six during the year. Of fifty-three additions twenty-six were on confession and eighteen of these from the Sunday school. Benevolences amounted to about \$3,000. The church is free from debt. The various departments are encouraged by increasing interest and activity and an outlook for large usefulness.

**GLOSTONBURY.**—The committee appointed to canvass the parish report pledges for expenses made by 149 persons and aggregating \$1,780. This amount, it is expected, will be increased to over \$1,800. The society accordingly voted to adopt the free pledge system for the coming year, although it has proved unsatisfactory for two years. The society also voted to turn its property over to the church not later than April 1.

**WILLIMANTIC.**—A farewell reception was tendered Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Dinsmore last Friday. The parlors were tastefully decorated, and beside the social part a musical program was rendered and refreshments served. It was well attended and universal regret was heard on all sides that Mr. Dinsmore was so soon to leave. He preached his farewell sermon Sunday, leaving for his new charge in South Boston, Mass., this week.

**NEWINGTON.**—The task of connecting the new chapel with the water company's main was accomplished in a short time a week ago Friday by a volunteer force of about twenty church members. The company furnish the water free of rent for eight months in the year.

**PUTNAM.**—The nine o'clock Sunday morning song service is something new here, but the first one a week ago Sunday proved successful. The cantata, *The Coming of the King*, was rendered the same day.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

##### New York.

**MIDDLETOWN.**—*North Street.* Great sorrow has fallen upon Rev. J. W. Norris, the pastor, in the death of his wife. They were married a little more than a year ago, he having graduated from Yale Seminary some months previous. They have been successful in their work, Mrs. Norris making a large place for herself in the hearts of the people.

**CAMDEN.**—Rev. Edward Evans, the new pastor, is meeting with much success and is greatly beloved by his people. He is recently from England, and seems to be a man of ability as a preacher and of wisdom as a church manager.

##### Pennsylvania.

**CLIFFORD.**—Rev. Daniel Daniels, who was pastor here for forty-two years, recently passed away. This was his only parish, although in his early ministry he traveled much in other neighboring countries. He was busy during his last months writing a history of the Welsh churches and reminiscences.

**SOUTH WILKESBARRE.**—*Tabernacle.* Since the church was organized in September, 1804, twenty-two members have been received, all but two on confession. It now numbers forty-eight with a Sunday school of 130 and a C. E. Society of forty.

**KANE.**—The Ladies' Aid Society recently held a "barrel opening," adding \$35 to the church funds. It has contributed over \$2,500 to the church within seven years.

**MINERSVILLE.**—The church has dedicated a new edifice with a seating capacity of 435. It is on the same lot with its parsonage.

**PLYMOUTH.**—*Pilgrim* has raised \$1,600 by a fair and festival, which will be applied on its debt.

**EDWARDSDALE.**—*Bethesda* has many of its members engaged in the Law and Order League, which is doing a good work in improving the moral condition of the community.

#### THE INTERIOR.

##### Ohio.

**CLEVELAND.**—Forefathers' Day was observed in the city this year by a double celebration. Besides the meeting of the Congregational Club the surviving members of the New England Society, which has held no meeting for thirty years, revived their organization under the leadership of Deacon L. F. Mellen of Plymouth Church, and about 200 New Englanders attended a banquet at the Plymouth meeting house Saturday evening and listened to historical and patriotic addresses till nearly midnight.—*Euclid Avenue* has adopted for its bene-

oences the coming year the plan of systematic weekly offerings, the amount to be distributed to the various societies according to a schedule of percentages adopted by vote of the church. The money for current expenses also is secured by weekly offerings, and seats are assigned each year to all who make pledges. For the Sunday evenings before and after Christmas Dr. Ladd read the gospel story of the life of Christ and illustrated it by the finest stereopticon views of famous paintings and scenes in the Holy Land. The church was crowded and many were unable to gain admission. —*Hough Avenue* has pledged the entire amount of its debt of \$3,600 to be paid before April 1. The women's society gave \$600 and most of the balance was subscribed on a recent Sunday morning, in shares of \$15 each. The church hopes to begin its new building early the coming summer.—*South Welsh*, under the leadership of its efficient pastor, Rev. T. H. Jones, held an "Eisteddfod" on Christmas day. Prizes were offered for excellence in original essays and poems, for recitations and for solo and chorus singing. The church was crowded afternoon and evening and the event was a great success.

**BURTON.**—Four reading circles are in progress among the members, one each in Shakespeare, modern poetry, Greek history and methods of teaching. A men's league has just been organized. The church welcomes back from Columbus to its old position Mr. W. H. Crittenden, who has so efficiently served as organist for seven years. Since the coming of the new Methodist pastor union Sunday evening services have been resumed to the satisfaction of most of the community. The pastor preaches every other Sunday evening in Burton Station.

**TOLEDO.**—*Central*. The pastor, Rev. C. L. Hyde, has proposed to the church to make a member's failure to attend or report at two consecutive communion services a sufficient reason for dropping the delinquent's name. Special provision is to be made for particular cases. The church is aroused over the matter.

The church in Claridon has refinished the interior of its house.—The church in Huntsburg has a new manual.—The Lima church looks forward with hope to the coming of its pastor-elect, Rev. I. J. N. Swanson, Jan. 1.—At St. Mary's the church has been greatly weakened and discouraged for some time, but now bails with joy and fresh courage its new pastor, Rev. J. W. Davis.—The Welsh church in Vaughnsville prospers under the lead of Rev. D. A. Evans, with the evening service all English and an increasing amount of English in the morning service.

#### Illinois.

**CHICAGO.**—*Gross Park*. The annual dinner and meeting, Dec. 20, included a roll call. It was a large gathering which listened to the cheering reports of the year's work. All departments showed definite gain and the congregations have steadily increased. Twenty-two new members have been received. A free library and reading-room have been added this year. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Hopkins, and his wife were given a handsome bookcase for their new house.

#### Indiana.

**FORT WAYNE.**—*Plymouth*. Last week Sunday was a great day for the church, Rev. J. S. Ainslie, pastor. At the morning service the auditorium was overflowed. Eighteen adults and two children were baptized and fifty-eight persons were received into the church, including many whole families and forty-two on confession. The union meetings of seventeen churches conducted for three weeks by Dr. Chapman closed Dec. 1. Their success was evidenced in some degree by the congregations of 4,000 persons drawn to the "Rink" every evening. This church shared in the work and received thirty-five signed cards. The larger harvest, however, came through the evangelistic tone of the church services, and many have been helped who did not sign cards at the union service. This large accession makes the number of new members received during the year 107. The church became self-supporting last July and has a fine new house of worship.

#### Wisconsin.

**RHINELANDER.**—Mr. C. N. Hunt, the lawyer evangelist of Minneapolis, closed a three weeks' engagement in this city Dec. 23. He was so powerfully impressed at the Mills meetings, held in Minneapolis about three years ago, with the need and opportunity of evangelistic work that he gave up a large legal practice to devote himself to evangelism. He has worked with great success in Minnesota, where he is State president of Christian Endeavor, and this, his first work in Wisconsin, has powerfully moved the whole city. The meetings were mostly held with the Congregational church, which will be much strengthened.

#### THE WEST.

**KANSAS CITY.**—*Ivanhoe Park*. In connection with the recent dedication of the new edifice, services were continued through the week with the interesting topics: The Church and the Community, The Sunday School, Fellowship and Endeavor Work. A grant from the Church Building Society completes the payment for the building and already cheering signs of growth appear.—*Southwest Tabernacle*. Greatly to the regret of all, Rev. C. L. Kloss is obliged to take a six months' leave of absence to be in Arizona with his wife, whose health is in an impaired condition. The work of the church, spiritually and financially, is at a high level. The Sunday evening stereopticon sermons on The Life of Christ have crowded the church.

#### Iowa.

**DAVENPORT.**—*German*, under the leadership of Rev. C. F. Finger, is having unusual prosperity. There have been twenty-one additions to the membership during the past two years. The congregation has more than doubled, and the Sunday school, now averaging about 175, has increased fourfold. The audience-room has been enlarged, the woodwork freshly painted, the walls and ceiling papered and other improvements made, at a cost of about \$250.

**CEDAR RAPIDS.**—*Bethany*. Rev. J. B. Gonzales reports prosperity. Congregations are on the increase, having doubled since he commenced work. The Young People's Society cleared \$53 at a recent social and are doing good work in other lines. The average attendance at the Junior Society is about sixty.

**DUBUQUE.**—*German*. This church has the largest Sunday school in the city. Rev. Herman Ficke has been pastor for twenty-seven years. The next largest is connected with the Summit Church, Rev. G. M. Orvis, pastor, which now has an average attendance of more than 300.

A new parsonage was completed recently in Rockwell, at a cost of \$2,200. Rev. D. G. Youker is pastor.—Evangelist Tillitt has closed a series of special meetings in Harmony, which resulted in over thirty hopeful conversions.—During the year 1895 fourteen Congregational churches were organized in Iowa, their aggregate membership when organized being 307.—Meeting houses were dedicated at Primghar and Oakland Dec. 15 and 17, respectively.

#### Minnesota.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—The First, Como Avenue, Open Door and other churches are making arrangements for special meetings with evangelistic services.—*Oak Park*. Since the coming of Rev. C. M. G. Harwood congregations have largely increased. The financial outlook is hopeful, and the church is embracing its opportunity for usefulness.—*Como Avenue*. At the annual meeting it was reported that all debts were paid and twenty-two had been added to the membership. The benevolences amounted to over \$2,000—more than twice as much as the church had ever given before. The explanation is that the whole parish, nearly every child as well as adult, pledged a contribution after sermons and literature had been given in behalf of each society. Rev. J. A. Stemen is the pastor.—*Silver Lake* has changed its name to *Fremont Avenue*.

**EDGERTON.**—Owing to the low price of wheat many of the farmers are unable to make payments and are losing their farms. This has depleted the membership of the little church and occasions hardship to the pastor, Rev. Elijah Carter, who remains, laboring faithfully and suffering privations with his people.

**LYLE.**—This church has been greatly strengthened during the last year and maintains especially friendly relations with the Norwegian Lutheran Church, many of the young people of that church attending this C. E. Society, whose president is a Norwegian.

**DULUTH.**—*Plymouth*. The church is greatly disappointed on account of the withdrawal by reason of ill health of Rev. O. C. Helmig. A fellowship meeting was held Dec. 20 to celebrate Forefathers' Day. The general topics discussed were: The Church, The Pilgrims, and Congregationalism.

**ELLSWORTH.**—The pastor has just moved into the new parsonage, which cost with lots \$1,200. The women raised \$150 by a fair. Although few in numbers, the people have worked hard and the parsonage is paid for, except the amount loaned by the Church Building Society.

**OWATONNA.**—A newspaper and periodical exchange is supported by the Y. P. S. C. E., by means of which families of the church are supplied with different periodicals, while the barber shops are also furnished with good reading.

**ORTONVILLE.**—The church has been pastorless for several months, but keeps up its services and prayer meetings. A parsonage worth about \$2,000 has been secured for much less and will make a fine home for a new minister.

**DETROIT.**—Much financial progress has been made during the year and the reunion at the annual meeting shows all departments of church work in good condition, with an earnest desire for spiritual blessing.

**GRANADA.**—As a result of revival meetings there have been several conversions and the church is strengthened, although the religious forces of the community have been divided by the starting of a second unneeded church.

**WINONA.**—*Second*. The church, having been supplied by a non-resident pastor for seven months, is making arrangements to secure a resident pastor with the help of the First Church and the Home Missionary Society.

**FAIRMONT.**—The women have just held a fair netting \$225, with which they have paid the debt on the parsonage and are planning to renovate it for the coming of a new pastor, whose arrival is greatly anticipated.

**ERSKINE.**—Owing to the labors of Mr. S. A. Van Loven of the Moody Institute in connection with the Home Missionary Society, a Sunday school has been formed and an evangelist will be sent to assist.

**BIWABIK.**—The building formerly used as a theater and dance house has been purchased by the church and is being fitted up for services. An additional laborer is needed on this field and arrangements are made to secure him.

**HARNESSVILLE.**—An addition to the meeting house has been built to accommodate the large Sunday school. With the coming of a new pastor the church is planning an onward movement.

**STEWARTVILLE.**—Since the coming of the new pastor great progress has been made in reducing the debt and increasing the spiritual life of the church. Some divisions have disappeared.

**SHERBURNE.**—The church building has been improved and a new bell secured, while congregations are increasing. The pastor preaches at out-stations. The church has come to self-support.

#### Nebraska.

**LINCOLN.**—*First*. Rev. Lewis Gregory has completed a twenty years' pastorate, the longest in the State. The church just now has special reasons for rejoicing, having just raised \$2,500 which was necessary to meet the church expenses for the year ending Dec. 31. The canvass was made by Mr. Gregory, and in recognition of his service the trustees tendered him a congratulatory reception, which was largely attended. During these years Mr. Gregory has seen the church grow from fifty-seven in membership to more than 500. There have been received altogether 921 persons, about one-third on confession and more than 900 of them by Mr. Gregory. He came to a small wooden edifice, which is now replaced by a beautiful structure costing about \$30,000. The church has raised for home expenses over \$75,000 and for benevolences about \$30,000.

**NEWCASTLE.**—Rev. John Roberts has been holding special services with his out-station on Daily Branch. The large, new schoolhouse has been filled night after night and there have been a number of hopeful conversions, most of them among the young people of the neighborhood. For three weeks Mr. Roberts has preached three times on Sunday and every week night except Saturday. The people at the out-station have assisted the Newcastle church in coming to self-support.

**GRAFTON.**—A memorable day was Dec. 22. The evangelistic meetings under the lead of Mr. Billings had resulted in the conversion of fifty or sixty persons, and fifty-one united with the church at the communion service on Sunday morning, all but two on confession. As Mr. L. M. Andress, who has been preaching here, has not yet been ordained, President Perry of Doane College assisted at the service. Mr. Billings made a short address; President Perry baptized thirty adults and three children, and after all had assented to the confession of faith and covenant the evangelist extended the right hand of fellowship to each member with an appropriate word of welcome. The service occupied three hours and a half, but no one would have had a single part omitted, and it left a profound impression not only on the church but on the whole community. There are other candidates who will be ready to unite at a later date. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Andress to continue with the church.

#### South Dakota.

**HUBER.**—As the result of an address by Secretary A. M. Haswell, of the National Christian Citizenship

League, a strongly officered league was organized. The Huron Ministers' Association met the City Council at its regular meeting and urged the withdrawal of the "disorderly house ordinance," whereby gambling and liquor selling is protected through the payment of a license fee of \$40 per month. The edifice here has lately been newly papered and carpeted and otherwise improved.

DUNCAN.—Superintendent Daley is assisting Rev. P. B. Fisk in special meetings with good results.

#### Nevada.

RENO.—Rev. Thomas Magill is entering his ninth year of service here. The new edifice, the finest in the place, has the best location in town and is conveniently situated for the 300 or more university students. The coast secretary of the C. C. B. S. recently spent a Sunday with this people when a start was made toward liquidating the debt of \$3,500. This is the only Congregational church in Nevada. The members number seventy, none of them being wealthy and the town is financially depressed, owing to the low condition of silver mining, the chief industry of the State.

#### PACIFIC COAST.

##### California.

SAN FRANCISCO.—*First.* Thieves recently broke into the meeting house and stole the large pulpit Bible and other things, not of great value, belonging to the pastor, Dr. C. O. Brown. He has commenced a series of Sunday evening lectures on Jesus, the Soul of the World's Noblest Music, in which he will discuss several of the great masters, the choir rendering selections from their works. A pleasant gathering of the Gen. O. O. Howard Bible Class was held at the home of Rev. John Kimball, the present popular teacher. Accompanied by many kind words was a beautiful present for the leader which was highly appreciated.—*Plymouth.* Rev. W. D. Williams, D. D., enters upon the sixth year of his pastorate with the church in a prosperous condition. The ladies' foreign missionary society has forwarded twenty-five dollars for the debt of the American Board.—*At Seaman's Bethel.* Rev. Joseph Rowell, pastor, conversions occur almost daily.—*Richmond.* The eleventh anniversary of the Sunday school and the second of the church were recently held in this western suburb. Among those present and speaking was Deacon S. S. Smith of Plymouth Church, through whose foresight and generosity the enterprise was begun. Rev. Philip Coombe is the faithful pastor. The membership is mostly of young people, who have united upon confession of faith, many coming from the Sunday school.

At the suggestion of the Presbyterians a committee of the Monday Club has been appointed to co-operate with a similar committee from other ministerial gatherings to arrange for a mass meeting in behalf of Armenia.

FRESNO.—Under the enthusiastic leadership of Rev. H. E. Banham this church is showing new life. Its note in the bank for \$3,000, drawing twelve and one-fourth per cent, interest, will ere long, it is hoped, be paid, as the trustees are making extraordinary efforts to secure pledges for the purpose. This is the chief town of the great San Joaquin Valley and the work there is important for other than merely local reasons.

TURLOCK.—This little church has its debt of \$600 nearly provided for, and will soon be able to have a pastor again. The C. C. B. S. has promised \$200 when all the rest is paid. Churches and individuals within the General Association have aided to the amount of \$200 or more.

#### Oregon.

WESTON AND FREEWATER.—These two places in eastern Oregon, 260 miles east of Portland, are the principal points in the field of Rev. A. R. Olds. At the first a small Sunday school was established about three years ago by Rev. C. T. Whittlesey of Pendleton, fifteen miles distant. About two years ago, when Mr. Olds went to Weston, the Sunday school was practically dead. He reorganized it, infusing new life and a church soon followed; then another Sunday school and church in Freewater, eight miles away. The entire district, some forty miles square, is a rural community, and all is included in his parish. In it now there are two church organizations, with ninety members and with buildings paid for, eight Sunday schools, with 350 members. Besides the churches, Mr. Olds has three other preaching stations. From a wild cowboy settlement, with all the vice and recklessness this implies, the community for the most part has been transformed into a quiet, orderly one, where life and property are safe at all times.

PORTLAND.—*First.* The large Sunday evening congregations are remarkable for the fact that from fifty to seventy per cent. of those attending are

men. This church is taking from its membership roll a large number of names of persons concerning whom nothing has been known for years. Dr. G. R. Wallace is pastor.—*Sunview.* The pastor, Rev. J. J. Staub, is greatly encouraged by the constantly increasing attendance at all services. A first-class organist and choir leader has been engaged and the musical part of the service is now being made increasingly attractive. The First, the mother church, recently gave 100 hymnals, which are highly valued. Supt. R. A. Rowley of the Sunday School Society preached here Dec. 15. For three months a stereopticon has been used at the evening service with delightful results.

SALEM.—*First.* Dr. W. C. Kantner recently started a class for Bible study, which meets on a week night and is a marked success. The attendance from other churches and the city generally is large.—*Central.* Rev. P. S. Knight has ministered to this church a year without salary and has also supplied most of the time at the Willard church, eleven miles distant. The two fields now have united and called Rev. J. M. and Rev. Dora R. Barber to supply them in future.

OREGON CITY.—Under the ministry of Rev. J. W. Cowan, D. D., this church rejoices in substantial growth. Not long since he gave a strong sermon in support of the enforcement of municipal laws regarding drinking and gambling, which for years have been practically dead letters on the city statute-books.

RAINIER.—Rev. C. W. Wells has been called to this field, which has been without a pastor for more than a year. He has also arranged to supply the newly organized church in Clatilamet, Wn., on the opposite side of the Columbia River.

#### Washington.

TACOMA.—*East.* During a series of special meetings just held, an employer of a large number of men announced that they might have a half holiday with wages continued, and urged them to attend the meetings.

A number of ministers' families are made happy by the timely arrival of well-packed home missionary boxes. More than one missionary is wearing a good pulpit suit which was a present to him.

#### WEEKLY REGISTER.

##### Calls.

ALLEN, Wm. C., Dowagiac, Mich., to Blue Island, Ill. Accepts.

ARMES, A. Herbert, Franconia, N. H., to Warner.

BLISS, Leon D., Pittsfield, Mass., to supply in Great Barrington for six months.

BLUMBEK, Chas. A., to the permanent pastorate in Aurora, Wisc., where he has been supplying.

CRAWFORD, Charles D., to the permanent pastorate of Plymouth Ch., Kansas City, Mo. Accepts.

DICK, Jere M., Hillsboro, Ore., accepts call to Hubbard, Sunriver and Elliott Prairie.

DUNLAP, Sam'l P., Springfield, Ill., to Benton Harbor, Mich. Accepts.

EUOH, Jas. H., Second Pres. Ch., Albany, N. Y., accepts call to First Ch., Denver, Col.

FLAWITH, Fred., to permanent pastorate of Fourth Ch., San Francisco, Cal., which he has supplied acceptably for six months.

FROST, Willard J., Anacortes, O., to Barnesville, Minn. Accepts.

GODRICH, Chas. L., Plainfield, N. J., to Marlboro, Mass. Accepts.

HALL, Geo. S., San Diego, Cal., to Howells, N. Y. Accepts.

HOLBROOK, Ira A., to remain in Stillwater, Okla., and aise to Union Ch. of that city.

KLINE, M. A., Homer, Ill., to Wyanet.

MASIN, Philip H., Lancaster, Wis., to Rico, Col. Accepts.

MILES, Harry R., asst. pastor United Ch., New Haven, Ct., to Williamson, and to Windsor Ave. Ch., Hartford. Declines the former.

PARKER, Evangelist L. J., to Alva, Okla.

PRATT, Ernest, to remain for another year at Onaga, Kan.

SCOVILL, Edgar F., recently of Cincinnati, O., declines call to Dover.

SMITH, J. H. B., Pittsburg, Kan., accepts call to Wadena, Minn.

SOLANDT, Andrew P., Berkshire and Montgomery Center, Vt., to Odeil, Ill. Accepts.

THIRLWAY, Timothy, Green River, Wyo., to Buffalo Gap and Rapid City, S. D. Accepts.

TOWNSEND, M. B. (Pres.), Pocatello, Idaho, to Mountain Home. Accepts.

WADSWORTH, Geo., Buffalo Gap, S. D., accepts call to Big Horn, Wyo.

WASHBURN, Wm. S., Alcester, S. D., to Green River, Wyo. Accepts.

WELLS, C. W., to Rainier, Ore., and to supply at Cathlamet, Wn. Accepts.

#### Ordinations and Installations.

BELANGER, Jos. A., rec'd. p. Brookline, N. H., Dec. 17.

EVANS, Spencer E., o. p., Granby, Ct., Dec. 17. Sermon, Dr. L. O. Brastow; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. E. Evans and W. H. Williams.

HUTCHINS, John, Litchfield, Ct., Dec. 19. Sermon, Rev. John DePeu; other parts, Rev. Messrs. E. P. Ayer, R. E. Carter, F. A. Johnson, J. L. R. Wyckoff.

LINDE, A., of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, o. Emanuel Ch., Montreal. Address by Dr. E. C. Evans.

WHIPPLE, Frank L., o. Trinity Ch., Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 27. Sermon, Prof. J. W. Churchill; other parts, Prof. W. H. Ryer and Rev. Messrs. C. H. Oliphant, H. E. Oxnard, W. E. Wolcott and L. F. Berry.

#### Resignations.

ALEXANDER, Jas., Tewksbury, Mass.

CAMERON, Jno., Bristol and Paris, Wis., to take effect Jan. 1.

CHURCH, Cyrus H., New Iberia, La.

DE LONG, Thos. W., Minnewaska, N. Y.

EASTMAN, Edward P., Danbury, N. H., on account of ill health.

FUNK, Geo. N., Jennings, La.

HYLE, Wm. A., Plymouth Ch., Springfield, Ill.

NASH, Fred W., Mountain Home, Idaho.

OLMSTEAD, Chas., Pilgrim Ch., Cambridgeport, Mass., to take effect Apr. 5.

SHOEMAKER, Henderson C., Whitewater, Col. **Dissensions.**

DINSMORE, Cha. A., Willimantic, Ct., Dec. 19.

PILLSBURY, Jno. P., Newport, N. H., Dec. 24.

#### Churches Organized.

KEYSTONE, S. D. Twenty members.

#### Miscellaneous.

BERRY, Jno. F., will supply the pulpit at Benzonia, Mich., until a pastor is secured.

JOHNSON, A. R., New Whatcom, Wn., will supply at Kalama for two or three months.

MCLAUGHLIN, James, Mantorville, Minn., has been invited to preach for two weeks at Carrington, N. D.

MUTCH, Wm. J., having served for ten years the Howard Ave. Ch., New Haven, Ct., on the anniversary of his ordination received an interesting collection of photographs representing the church and its official boards.

PARKS, Henry W., will supply in Sauk Rapids, Minn., for three months.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTES.

Rock Bottom Methodist Episcopal church invited the Sunday schools of Boxboro, Acton, Maynard and Stow in Concord district and of Hudson and Marlboro in Framingham district to attend a rally in the only church in the village. Nearly 150 Sunday school workers and their friends were present Dec. 18.

Somerset schools held a union service Dec. 13 to consider what could be done to advance the interests of the half dozen schools in town. Associate State Secretary Conant addressed the meeting. It was decided to organize the Somerset Sunday School Association as an auxiliary to the district and State work and to endeavor to maintain a weekly teachers' meeting and normal class.

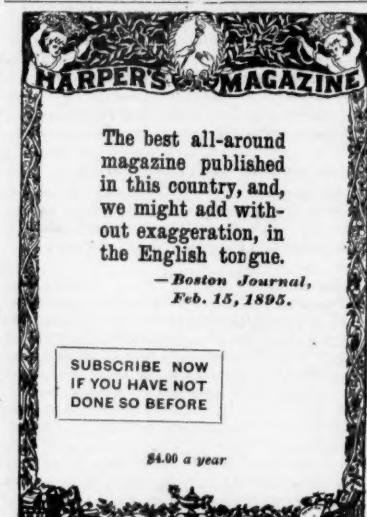
Barnstable County was favored with a series of district meetings last month, in three of the four districts into which that county is divided. At Sandwich the day was a particularly severe one, but delegations came from Centerville, fifteen miles distant, and from Mashpee, nine miles away. Such topics as A Model Sunday School, The Possibilities of a Country Sunday School, Normal Work and The Needs of the Primary and Junior Teacher occupied the time at Falmouth. At Sandwich a different line of topics had been chosen, and among them The Relation of the Home to the Sunday School, The Bible in the Sunday School and Essentials to Successful Teaching filled the morning session, and in the afternoon came reports from schools, election of officers, a normal lesson, The Relation of the District to the State Work, and a primary hour and children's service. In each meeting a number of the local pastors and lay workers presented excellent papers or made helpful addresses, and the State secretaries brought tried and approved methods of work for their consideration. In each meeting the home department literature was much sought after.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

Six o'clock on Sunday morning is the regular hour for the meetings of a society among the colored people of Wilmington, Del.

Nearly 1,000 pieces of literature were supplied to the county jail, the Home for the Friendless, the hospitals and other places in Spokane, Wn., by the Westminster society during the last month.

The special subject for the World's Christian Endeavor Prayer Chain in January will be: "Prayer that all churches may be willing to receive the gifts of the Holy Spirit in reviving and converting power."



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The project for the Williston Endeavor Home, the sailors' mission at Nagasaki, Japan, proposed by members of the society on board the United States Steamship *Charlestown*, is meeting with success, and the property has been secured.

The society in the Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I., has made good its title by earning a place on the Gen. O. O. Howard Roll of Honor of the Home Missionary Society. Of the \$100 thus given, \$81 was raised in about three months as an extra contribution.

The local union of New Haven, Ct., the first that was formed, has organized an evangelistic band, whose members are ready to answer calls to help weak societies in evangelistic services, as well as to conduct special meetings in the city at any time or place when they may be needed.

The total number of societies on record Dec. 1, as shown by Secretary Baer's report, was 42,800, of which 160 were floating societies and 5,063 in foreign lands, while the United States had 25,270 young people's societies and 8,988 junior. England's societies number 3,600 and Australia's more than 1,600.

In Decatur, Ill., are nine societies representing eight different denominations. Much good has resulted from a system of exchanges by which, on given nights, the conduct of the meeting in one society is in entire charge of another. A short social follows the prayer meeting, which comes on a week day evening.

As the societies have responded so encouragingly to the request of the Woman's Board of Missions that they undertake the support of Miss Chapin and Miss Harlow, it is also desired that they should raise the salary of Miss Annie Stockbridge of India, and make contributions for the building of Capron Hall.

Headquarters for Massachusetts at the convention in Washington have already been assigned at the First Congregational Church. In preparation for the music of the convention, one member has been appointed in each society in the city to have charge of the quota of singers to be furnished to the great chorus by that society. There will be rehearsals for these leaders, who will then drill the singers in their own societies, after which there will be rehearsals of the chorus by sections, ending with several general rehearsals, some of which may be public.

The New York City Union numbers 135 societies, with a membership of 6,500, and the Chicago Union has now increased to 410 societies, with a membership of about 18,000. German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Welsh, Bohemian and Chinese are languages in which meetings are regularly held in societies belonging to the Chicago Union. New York also has Bohemian, Italian, French and German societies, besides several among the sailors. The German work in Chicago has been made a distinct department of the union's activity, with a special superintendent in charge of it.

The Sunday school committee of the St. Louis Union, finding that eighty thousand Protestant children of school age in the city were not members of any Sunday school, and that little was being done by the societies to meet this need, sent out circulars and questions, besides suggestions, to individual societies, as to work that needed to be done. A conference of representatives of all the Sunday school committees and all societies without such committees was then held. There were papers and discussions on winning new scholars, visiting absent scholars, and the home department, closing with an address from Mr. W. J. Semelroth, the Sunday school vice-president of the Missouri Union. The reports given showed that much had already been accomplished through the committee's efforts and the enthusiasm awakened at the meeting promised a great advance.

#### OTHER CHRISTIAN WORK.

If 300 members shall be enrolled at a membership fee of three dollars the Boston and Maine Railroad, through its president, Lucius Tuttle, has expressed a willingness to provide for its employees in Concord, N. H., one of their buildings in the vicinity of the station, to include parlor, library and reading-room, hall and rest rooms, with \$1,000 for such interior changes as may be needed for this purpose, \$1,000 to furnish the same, and \$100 per month for a secretary's salary and running expenses. This will be a branch of the Y. M. C. A. of Concord, but it will have a separate secretary.

Eighty-eight Y. M. C. A. Associations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island have 25,526 members, and the Women's Auxiliary numbers 8,462 members. Twenty-six associations have buildings valued at \$1,640,000, and there are building funds in addition. Last year \$259,654 were spent for current expenses,

and of this amount forty-three per cent. came from memberships and income from buildings. One hundred and thirty-six men are giving their whole time to the work as paid secretaries and physical directors. In addition to 120 young men's meetings and ninety-one Bible classes each week, a large number of educational and gymnasium classes are held and hundreds of lectures and entertainments are given. Increased interest in this special line of work for the moral, physical and mental up-building of young men is exhibited in many places.

The new State University library building at Lincoln, Neb., has just been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The structure cost over \$100,000, and is one of the finest public buildings in the State, and perhaps the best library building in the West. It is ornamental, being of pressed brick and resembling somewhat the letter T. There is an art room, some recitation rooms for American history classes, a fine modern reading room, and space for some 250,000 volumes. The State Historical Society has ample quarters, with a vault of sufficient size to hold all the records and relics.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.—Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb are preparing to take another small band of tourists to Japan and China. Their first tour to the Orient has proved very successful. The party, after devoting nearly two months in traveling about Japan, and visiting Hong Kong, Macao and Canton, are now about to return homeward. A second party is announced to leave Boston Feb. 24. Like the first it will be limited in numbers. The visit to Japan will occur during the season of cherry blossoms, invariably a time of festivity in that country. All the principal cities, temples and places of picturesque and historic interest will be seen, and the sojourns in the various towns will be of sufficient length to encompass all the strange sights. There will be an opportunity for a tour through the Hawaiian Islands in connection with this trip. Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb (296 Washington Street, opposite School Street, Boston) will send an illustrated descriptive book on application.

## Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure they are fed on refuse, therefore cannot be strong and healthy, and the horrors of nervous prostration result. The only sensible way to cure is: Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure rich, red blood and keep it pure, by taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

## GEO. F. ROOT,

the best loved of all American composers, always felt that the work of his life was *The Musical Carpet*, the famous instruction book which he prepared for the Pianoforte. Its Great Vitality is shown in the ever-increasing sales after having been in use long enough to see the rise and fall of many rivals in its own line. It is the best American Instructor that is on the market. Price \$2.75 by mail. Issued for either American or Foreign Fingering.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY,  
Cincinnati. New York. Chicago.

## PARLOR SUITES.



"Tain't what it's cracked up to be, Dad! I'm sorry I learned it."

Tobe's facility with the law is as nothing to the ease with which some persons decide that they don't care for any new furniture this winter. Not one in ten of those persons speaks the truth. Nine out of ten would buy in a moment if they could realize how inexpensive is fine furniture today.

We are not exactly giving our Parlor Suits free of charge, but we are selling them at a price which has never been equaled in the history of the furniture trade in this country.

Here is a new suit of four pieces. It is offered at a very moderate price. The frame is flat instead of vertical, and has a two-inch border of superb marquetry. These flat top frames are the latest fashion. They have a very distinguished appearance.

## PAIN FURNITURE CO., 48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

### THE BEST MATERIAL AND THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

Conduce to the **Greatest Durability**, which means in the case of stockings,—what is appreciated by the busy or tired housewife,—

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THE **Shawknit** STOCKINGS

are made of the *Best Yarns*, on the *Best Machinery*, and by the *Best Skilled Labor*.

SHAW STOCKING CO., LOWELL, MASS.



SEND FOR D E S C R I P T I V E P R I C E - L I S T.

Not a Patent Medicine.

**Nervous** Prostration.  
**Mental** Depression.  
**Nervous** Dyspepsia.  
**Mental** Failure.

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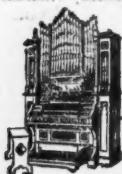
will cure when everything else has failed. Prescribed and endorsed now, and for ten years past, by over 40,000 Physicians. Sample by mail 25c., ten days' trial. Regular bottle \$1 by mail. Small bottle, but 100 doses in each.

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Formula, descriptive pamphlet, full directions, testimonials, etc., to any address.

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Formula on Every Bottle.



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D. M. FERRY & CO.,  
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Regular and elective courses, literary, scientific, classical. Pupils also fitted for advanced courses in leading colleges. Excellent dramatics, art and music. Fine library, laboratory, observatory, gymnasium, bowling alley; outdoor sports, careful physical training. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Best home influences. Beautifully situated, 28 miles from Boston.

61st year. Winter term, Jan. 2, 1896. Illustrated prospectus. Address

MISS A. E. STANTON, Principal, Norton, Mass.

## HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

### OFFICE, NO. 119 BROADWAY.

Eighty-third Semi-Annual Statement, Jan., 1896.

#### SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Banks.....	\$410,496.19
Real Estate.....	1,666,572.17
United States Stocks (market value).....	1,453,875.00
Bank, Trust Co., and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value).....	3,618,607.50
State and City Bonds (market value).....	813,914.94
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....	519,894.34
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand.....	125,100.00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents.....	504,853.18
Interest due and accrued on 1st January, 1895.....	46,524.22
Interest due and accrued on 1st January, 1896.....	89,159,836.54

#### LIABILITIES.

CASH CAPITAL.....	\$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund.....	4,369,289.00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims.....	720,119.76

Net Surplus.....

1,070,427.75

D. A. HEALD, President.  
J. H. WENSBURN, Vice-Presidents.  
E. G. SNYDER, W. B. BIGELOW, T. B. GREENE, Secretaries.

H. J. FERRIS, A. M. BURTIS, Ass't Secretaries.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1896.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The period immediately at hand is one of house-cleaning in the world of finance and commerce. There are the January settlements, the readjustment of accounts and stock-taking. The profit and loss account for the year is being carefully computed and consequently the expansion of enterprise is not sought. For these reasons the next few weeks are liable to be quiet ones in mercantile affairs.

But there are other reasons why curtailment should be exercised by capital. We have just had a panic in the stock market, the financial atmosphere is more or less charged with uncertainty, and the situation at Washington but adds to the other doubts. It is figured that relief measures for the Treasury which pass the House cannot pass the Senate, and those which pass the Senate will not be confirmed by the House, and any bill which might happen to pass both branches will be vetoed by the President.

Under such circumstances another issue of bonds by the Administration has been only a question of time for many weeks. The credit of the nation is in safe hands, in those of Mr. Cleveland, and financial interests draw great consolation from this fact. The one unfortunate feature about the President's attitude is his refusal to admit that more revenue is needed by the United States Treasury. With a heavy deficit running over the past two years it is difficult to see how the President can claim that no additional revenue is needed.

With an issue of \$100,000,000 of bonds and the Government provided with sufficient income to cover running expenses, we would not hesitate to predict a great boom in business affairs throughout the country. The war scare and stock panic has effected a welcome reduction in our imports of foreign goods. The result is that while our imports are decreasing, our exports are increasing, thus swelling materially the balance of trade in our favor and of course checking gold exports.

The Christmas trade compared well with that of other years, but the outlook is for dullness in general business for the next month or so. Iron has declined again, pig iron being only \$1 per ton above the lowest price of the year. We look for better times ahead, particularly in the security markets, where values are undeniably low.

## For Weak Women.

### Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It soothes and feeds the nerves, helps digestion and imparts strength.

## Somatose

### A Scientific Food.

consisting of albumoses, the elements necessary for nutrition — is palatable, and stimulates the appetite — is easily digestible, and does not overtax the stomach — is readily assimilated, producing a rapid gain in flesh and strength — is not expensive, as only a small quantity is necessary because of its concentrated nature.

*Supplied in 2-oz., 3/4, 1/2, and 1-pound tins; also the following combinations:*

**Somatose-Biscuit.** — (10% Somatose). Palatable, nourishing — a valuable addition to the diet.

**Runkel Bros' Somatose-Cocoa.** (10% Somatose), for nursing mothers, invalids and convalescents. A desirable addition to the diet of children, and a pleasant beverage, both nourishing and stimulating, for table use.

**Runkel Bros' Somatose-Chocolate.** (10% Somatose), for eating and drinking.

All druggists Send for free descriptive pamphlets.

**Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents.**

## An Opportunity

To invest in a high class gold bond, which if bought now, will net you from

**7 to 10%**

Our issue was only \$100,000, secured by our property valued at over \$200,000, comprising 6,000 acres of land, timber, lumber mills, a town site, etc., from which our present net income is over \$12,000 a year. We have bonded our property to further improve it and largely increase the income. We have a few of these bonds left; they are a most excellent security.

If you are interested, write us and we will gladly furnish you with full details, statement of the affairs of the Company and unquestionable references.

**Roseland Improvement Co.,**  
178 Devonshire Street,  
BOSTON.

CLARK J. BROWN, TREAS.

## WESTERN MORTGAGES

**DEFAULTED AND OTHERWISE,  
Bought for Cash.**

**CHAS. E. GIBSON, 45 Milk St. Boston, Mass.**

**DO YOU WANT TO SELL A  
Western Mortgage?**  
or Western Land—avoid foreclosure costs—stop sending good money after bad—get a good & safe investment instead. State exact location, condition of title, and your low ~~high~~ price. Over \$2,000,000 in Western securities successfully handled by the expert management of this corporation.  
**THE BOSTON REALTY, INDEMNITY AND TRUST CO.**  
Send for our Bond List. 35 Equitable Building, Boston.

**S**

**CHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.**  
Oldest and best known in U. S.  
Established, 1855.  
3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

## EDUOATION.

The average annual cost of a year at Yale is now said to be \$535.

Mr. E. L. Wood has been appointed registrar of Amherst College.

The decision of the general term of the Supreme Court of New York State, rendered recently, presumably settles the contest over the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, and gives the residue of his estate, \$3,000,000, to the same twenty colleges, share and share alike, to which he left \$2,150,000 in 1890. This decision affects colleges and philanthropic institutions who expected to profit by a gift of this residue apportioned by the trustees acting under authority of a codicil of the will leaving the residue absolutely to the trustees. Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Williams and the University of Rochester, who were not to receive any of the residue under the deed of gift, brought the suit and profit much by the decision.

The hearty indorsement by the Central Congregational Association of New York of an alliance between Congregational churches and the Free Baptists in the region in the support and government of Keuka College, near Penn Yan, indicates the growth of friendly relations. The institution was founded by the Free Baptists, under Dr. George H. Ball, formerly of Buffalo, and has fine grounds and a building costing \$100,000 on the shores of Keuka Lake. It stands in a rich farming and grape-raising community and has about a hundred students of both sexes. The design is to complete the endowment so as to meet the requirement of the new constitution of the State and have manual training and other features added to the ordinary college courses. There is no college for the average farmer's son or daughter within a large and important territory and Keuka College meets a real need.

Old friends grow dearer as they grow fewer; those who remember us as long as we remember ourselves become a part of ourselves at last, and leave us much the poorer when they are taken away.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

## Religious Notices.

Religious and ecclesiastical notices, addresses of ministers, etc., published under this heading at ten cents a line.

GORDON MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL, Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Boston, opens Oct. 2. Evening classes Oct. 10.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, at its new building, 55 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, founded for the benefit of clergymen, theological students, Sunday school teachers, authors, and readers of Christian literature of all denominations. It contains 17,000 volumes and 100 periodicals in the reading room. Its books have circulated in more than 500 towns and villages in 12 different States of our country. It is supported by donations, bequests and fees from life and annual members, who have the right to use the library, and by the proceeds of missions and of churches, which members have the use of the library, including the drawing of books, *free* for gratis. Donations and fees should be sent to Rev. Luther Farnham, secretary, at the library.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION has been at work severally one year for the retired rural districts. Its union methods specially command it to communities of sparse populations divided in religious sentiments. Its missionaries visit families, distribute religious literature, hold religious meetings and organize Sunday Schools. Practically no evangelistic agency has larger results for the amount expended. 11,000,000 children are yet out of Sunday School. Will you help to save them? Send to Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., New England Secretary, 1 Beacon St., Room 40, Boston.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 76 Wall St., New York, Incorporated April, 1883. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the Society at New York.

CHARLES H. TRASK, President.

REV. W. C. STITT, Secretary.

W. C. STURGEON, Treasurer.

THE GLEN SPRINGS. *A Sanatorium for those seeking Health and Rest. Open all the year. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.*

W. M. E. LEPPINGWELL, Mgr.

Watkins, N. Y.

**BELLS**

Steel Alloy Church & School Bells. *Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.*

## The Congregationalist

## During the Month of January,

If you are like most readers of this paper, you will have a few dollars to invest—perhaps a few hundreds or thousands. You doubtless wish the best possible rate of interest consistent with safety.

Now, the Provident Trust Co. is organized for the express purpose of making safe investments for colleges, societies, estates, and individuals.

It offers guaranteed *gold mortgages* on improved city property, bearing 6% to 7% interest. It issues certificates of deposit at 5% to 7%, according to time.

**The Provident  
Trust Co.,**

45 Milk Street,  
Boston, Mass.

Please mention *The Congregationalist*.

**RAYMOND &  
WHITCOMB'S  
TOURS.**

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party of limited numbers will leave BOSTON, Monday, February 24, for a

**Grand Tour**

—TO—

**JAPAN AND CHINA.**

The tour through Japan will be much more comprehensive than is usually made, and there will be longer sojourns in the chief cities and points of interest. In China there will be visits to Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.

In connection with the foregoing a tour through the

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,**

with visits to Honolulu, Hilo, the Volcano of Kilauea, etc. December 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and on other dates in February and March. Tours to California.

January 15—Special Tour through the Mediterranean Countries.

January 23 and February 18—Tours to Mexico.

March 21, May 16, May 23, June 20, and

July 4—Tours to Southern, Central and Northern Europe.

Independent Railroad Tickets via the Boston & Albany and Other Principal Lines; also

Steamship Tickets to all Points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

**RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,**  
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**CRUISE OF THE AMERICAN BUILT  
STEAMER "OHIO."**

The largest and finest yacht steamer in the world. Dining room holds 200 persons, and only this number will be taken on the cruise.

February 1st. 36-day cruise to Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, all the Windward and Leeward Islands, Caracas, Venezuela, Jamaica, etc. \$275.

February 28th to March 6th. 70-day cruise to the Mediterranean, visiting Spain, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France. Ten days longer than any other cruise. Rate, \$425 and upwards.

June 27th to August 27th. Cruise to Russia, Sweden, Norway and the Midnight Sun, and the total eclipse of the sun, visible August 8th. Rate, \$550.

Send 4 cents in stamps for illustrated program to the

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Opposite Grace Church, — NEW YORK.

**EUROPEAN PLAN.**

"There is an atmosphere of home comfort and hospitable treatment at the St. Denis which is rarely met with in a public house, and which insensibly draws you there as often as you turn your face toward New York."

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The new full-powered steel  
steamers of the WARD LINE  
sail as follows: Havana, Cuba, and  
Tampico, Mexico, every Wednesday  
and Sunday; Progreso, Vera Cruz, and  
Mexico City; every Friday, New York, N. Y.,  
Santiago and Cienfuegos, every other Thursday. These  
tours and their combinations offer unrivaled attractions.

Steamers have electric lights and bells, all  
improvements. Nassau has the best hotel  
in the West Indies, and is in close  
connection with the United States.  
Beautiful descriptive books free.

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**Church Equipment.**

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lighting Churches, Schools, etc. Satisfaction  
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little—for Church  
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Factory and Farm.  
Catalogue FREE.  
BELL FOUNDRY CO., NORTHVILLE, MICH.

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Successors to WM. BLAKE & CO.  
Manufacture bells of every description, single or chimes,  
of Copper and Tin.

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THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING  
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CHIMES  
PURER BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN).  
Send for Price and Catalogue.  
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**Buckeye Bell Foundry**  
E. W. Vandizer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Best Pure Copper and Tin Church Bells & Chimes.  
Highest Award at World's Fair. Gold Medal at  
Mid-winter Exp'n. Price, terms, etc., supplied free.

**IMPROVED  
Cathedral Tubular Bells,  
CHIMES AND PEALS** (Harrington and  
other patents.)  
U. S. TUBULAR BELL CO., Sole Mfrs., Methuen, Mass.

**The Columbia  
Bicycle  
Pad Calendar  
For 1896**



**YOU NEED IT.**

A Desk Calendar is a necessity—most convenient kind of storehouse for memoranda. The Columbia Desk Calendar is brightest and handsomest of all—full of dainty pen sketches and entertaining thoughts on outdoor exercise and sport. Occasionally reminds you of the superb quality of Columbia Bicycles and of your need of one. You won't object to that, of course. The Calendar will be mailed for five 2-cent stamps.

Address Calendar Department,  
**POPE MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**A New Evangelist!**

So say devoted pastors who have used the lantern in church work. Its usefulness is proved in the conversion of thousands, and it is confidently predicted that the Stereopticon, in ten years, will be as universally used as the organ. All pastors can buy on instalment plan and hire slides very cheap.

Write for pamphlet, "Solved; or, The Sunday Evening Problem." Read its hints, and the actual experience of pastors who have tried the new plan. It is mailed for the asking. Illustrated catalogue 20 cents.

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Its Screw and  
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for regulating  
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for Lighting  
Without  
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with other Original Improve-  
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Superior to All Others.  
Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free.

**EDWARD MILLER & CO.,**  
MILL AND FACTORIES, MERIDEN, CONN. 63 Pearl St., Boston.

For Infants and Children

**THE FRANKLIN BREAD**

is the best Food in the world.

Always ask for Franklin Mills Fine Flour  
of the Entire Wheat. All leading  
Grocers sell it.

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., - LOCKPORT, N. Y.

**THE CHRISTIAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.**

An organization for men inside the church, with religious, social, business, sickness and death benefits. Send for printed matter to the Christian Industrial League, Springfield, Mass.

**WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING.**

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, DEC. 27.

The work and furnishing of the tabernacle of the Israelites called out the willing offering of the people in response to Moses' injunction. In these days of the Christian dispensation, said Mrs. A. H. Johnson, who conducted the meeting, there are many tabernacles being reared to the glory of God. We may well count the Woman's Board of Missions as such a one. When the cloud descended on the tabernacle of old the Israelites stopped. So upon us the cloud has come down, and it should be a discipline to us, as it may have been to them, to teach us more of faith, of patience and of knowledge of God's ways. Mrs. Johnson urged prayer for the sultan, as the one above all other human beings able to stay the reign of terror in Turkey.

The calendar had turned thought to Ceylon the past week, and a message was read from Miss Susan Howland. The Bible women's work was reported by Miss Lamson. Miss Washburn read a letter about the schools in Udupi and Tillipally. In the latter 95,300 Bible verses had been committed to memory by the children in a year.

Mrs. G. B. Wilcox of the Board of the Interior brought as their greeting the message that was on their own hearts, "Pray without ceasing." In the experience of that Board the past year a personal lesson had come home to them in a little incident related by one of their missionaries in Turkey. She had gone to see a sick woman lying on the floor of her little hovel, surrounded by none of the comforts and few of even the necessities of life. Yet the woman's face was bright and her eyes shone as she told her visitor of the verse that had been her comfort as she lay there: "I am poor and needy, but the Lord thinketh on me."

Mrs. Schneider gave a reminiscence of her own life in Marsovan twenty years ago, when she first met Maritza, a favorite teacher in the Girls' Seminary. Now in these massacres her husband has suffered martyrdom and her happy home is destroyed. Mrs. J. K. Browne read letters from Misses Bush and Seymour of Harpoort, describing their perilous journey from Arabkir to Harpoort previous to the massacre. The letter was dated Nov. 14, and Miss Bush said, "Death has been staring us in the face for three weeks." At the time of her writing the company of missionaries at Harpoort were beginning to get a few necessities together in the endeavor to make themselves as comfortable as they might. Earnest prayers were offered for them, as well as for all our missionaries and friends in that terror-stricken land.

**THE PASTORS' FUND.**

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR THE AMERICAN BOARD DEBT:

Rev. E. C. Ewing, Danvers, Mass.  
Rev. George E. Street, Exeter, N. H.  
Rev. Dr. Estlin, New Haven, Conn.  
Rev. S. G. Barnes, Longmeadow, Mass.  
"In Memoriam," Whitinsville, Mass.  
Rev. G. A. Chatfield, Bristol Center, N. Y.  
Rev. Henry C. Abernethy, Poway, Cal.  
A Memorial of Rev. J. H. Stearns, Epping, N. H.  
Rev. C. L. Tomblin, Ashland, Mass.  
Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., Auburndale, Mass.  
Rev. George E. Green, Canova, N. D.  
Rev. W. Stoddard, Black Earth, Wis.

THE genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for Coughs, Hoarseness or Irritation of the Throat caused by cold.

A RIFE FURNITURE PLUM.—Are you intending any new parlor furniture this fall? If so, there is a suit on sale this week at the Paine Furniture Co. warerooms which is wonderfully cheap for a fine new suit of this season. It is shown and described in another column. It is a bargain.

A FAMILY SAFEGUARD.—You can save doctor's bills, much suffering and preserve your health by having constantly on hand a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. It is a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and all diseases leading to consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

It's your money and your dress  
that you want to save, but you  
can't save either by using cheap  
trashy binding. Pay a  
few cents more  
and get

**S.H. & M.**  
BIAS  
VELVETEEN  
SKIRT BINDINGS

which last as long as the skirt.

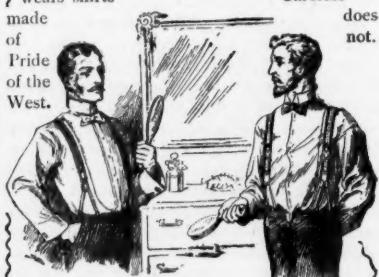
Look for "S. H. & M." on the  
label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you, we  
will.

Send for samples, showing labels and mate-  
rials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New  
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Hugh Van Style  
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of  
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of the  
West.



"Charlie, why don't  
you wear shirts made of

**Pride of the West**

muslin?"

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Endorse Fibre Chamois as  
the best support for puffed  
sleeves and flare skirts in  
the market.

CAUTION—Beware of imita-  
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is plainly stamped . . . .

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## TRUTHS THAT NEED EMPHASIS.

Those fortunate enough to listen to the address by Dr. Doremus Scudder at the Boston Ministers' Meeting last Monday will certainly agree that it was all too short. He spoke eloquently and forcefully and said, in part: To live in our present age is a rare privilege, and to assist in shaping from it the more glorious time to come is a service which the greatest men of the past might envy us. Out of the thought chaos caused by the revolutionary theory of evolution and destructive criticism, as well as the chaos in practical living caused by the industrial changes of our century, there is slowly crystallizing a new faith and a new life. The new Christian doctrine which will be developed will be certain to be both sturdy and positive, gentle and attractive, like the Jesus who is its inspirer. The books of Dr. Herron, Dr. Gladden, Professor Ely, Professor Stevens, Dr. Gordon and a host of others are evidences of this doctrinal revival. There is also a new practical spirit voicing itself through Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Roosevelt, the Cambridge idea, the South Carolina plan, the Christian Endeavor movement and, in short, in the Good Samaritan principle which is animating so much of this end of the century life; and it seems as if there may be in the coming fifty years a radical change in American life along the lines of Sabbath observance, temperance, faithfulness to the church, participation in public duty and distribution of wealth.

In view of these two characteristics of the religious condition of our times, Dr. Scudder would answer the question, What truths need special emphasis today? by saying, first, the truths which God's Spirit points out personally to you in the Bible. He spoke of the illumination which Christ was constantly giving to Old Testament truths, which perhaps were not fully understood by those who uttered them, but which had been held there all the centuries through, waiting for the Spirit to show their meaning.

The second thing to be emphasized is that what our time requires in spiritual teaching is to be learned from those who compose the time. Contact with the Scriptures is communion with God, but while the truth that Jesus developed had its germ in the Old Testament, the atmosphere in which it matured into beautiful life was that of intimate association with his fellowmen. When a pastor takes into his heart the joys and sorrows, trials and temptations and spiritual struggles of his people, he gets into touch with the *Zeit-geist* and can speak on Sunday in the language that appeals most deeply to the longings of his human brothers and sisters.

A third need is individuality. God wants for his children vigorous natures, with each trait strongly developed, all co-operating harmoniously to do his work. Well defined, Christ-ruled individuality is a winsome thing in the pulpit. If you are called of God to preach the gospel, don't hunt for topics that the age demands, but find your God in reading and in contact with your fellowmen, and first of all in the Scriptures, and he will whisper to you the truths to which he desires you to give emphasis, and he will honor their proclamation in the renewed natures of your hearers.

At the close of Dr. Scudder's remarks there was a short discussion turning upon the usefulness of a knowledge of Hebrew and Greek in one's study of the Bible. Resolutions were passed in honor of the late Rev. E. P. Blodgett, and the present moderator of the meeting was unanimously re-elected for the coming three months.

Life without friendship is like the sky without the sun.—Cicero.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. EDWARD P. BLODGETT.

The death of this venerable and beloved minister occurred at his home in Roslindale, Mass., from a short attack of pneumonia, Dec. 28, at the age of eighty years. He was born in East Windsor, Ct., but during infancy his parents removed to Amherst, where he entered college and was graduated in 1836. He studied theology at Andover and, after completing his studies, went immediately to Greenwich, was ordained July 5, 1843, and the following week married Mary S., daughter of John Webb of England. She died many years ago, but their three daughters are still living. One is at the head of the Young Travelers' Aid Association of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

For fifty-one years Dr. Blodgett labored faithfully in his parish at Greenwich, never missing an appointment to a conference or association meeting and never absent from his pulpit on account of illness but once during a period of forty-three years. He was a loyal son of Amherst and missed only two Commencements for half a century, once when traveling West and again when illness prevented. This quality of fidelity greatly endeared him to his people and he was a favorite wherever known. He has been of recent years a frequent figure in denominational gatherings in and about Boston and his winsome smile and beautiful spirit will be greatly missed.

To cleanse society of the unfit we must give to woman the power of selection in marriage, and the means by which this most desirable and important end can be attained will be brought about by giving her such training and education as shall render her economically independent.—Alfred Russell Wallace.

"Plain but athletic"

(After sketch in New York Truth.)

Evidently the picture of a woman cleaning house for the first time

with Pearline. She finds that what has always been the hardest kind of hard work is now comparatively easy, and in her enthusiasm and high spirits, she kicks up her heels. Probably an extreme case. Still, it may be there are numbers of women who, when they clean house first with Pearline, manifest their pleasure in the same way.

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the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best

results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

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## GENERAL HOWARD ROLL OF HONOR.

TO PAY THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY DEBT IN SHARES OF \$100.

Cash, New London, Ct.  
L. H. M. S. of First Church, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mrs. G. R. Haines, First Church, Buffalo, N. Y.  
In Memoriam for Helen Gertrude, by Mr. and Mrs. H. K. White, of Joseph, Mo.  
Mrs. George W. Collier, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Weston, Dalton, Mass.  
Mrs. Ephraim Flint, a memorial, Cambridge, Mass.  
Rev. H. P. Dewey, by South Church, Concord, N. H.  
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Dewey, by South Church, Concord, N. H.  
Ladies of First Church, Concord, N. H.  
Congregational Church, West Concord, N. H.  
Pilgrim Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.  
North Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.  
Congregational Church of Tilton and Northfield, N. H.  
Congregational Church, Athol, Mass. Three shares.  
J. K. Burnham, Kansas City, Mo.  
Harriet S. C. Birnie, Springfield, Mass.  
W. H. M. Society, First Church, Montclair, N. J.  
South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Harriet Stevens and Mrs. Emily Green, In Memoriam, by the Ladies Stevens' H. M. Society, First Congregational Church, Stoneham, Mass.  
Mr. J. C. Brown, Attleboro, Mass.  
Mrs. Mary C. Bemis, Hartford, Ct.  
Congregational Church, North Hampton, N. H.  
John F. French, Candia, N. H.  
John L. Lusk, Brookline, Brookline, Ct.  
First Parish Church, East Derry, N. H.  
Susie B. Bancroft, Lynn, Mass.  
Mrs. Leonard H. Bacon, Hartford, Ct.  
"A Friend" of First Church, Newton Center, Mass.  
Mrs. A. D. Stebbins, Granby, Mass.  
Congregational Church, Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Congregational Church, Reading, Mass.  
Mrs. Anna Maynard, Maynard, Mass.  
Mrs. A. C. Thompson, Roxbury, Mass.  
A Member of First Church, Westfield, Mass.  
Parker Blood, Groton, N. H.  
Third Congregational Church, Torrington, Ct. Two shares.  
"A Friend," Dan St. Church, Beverly, Mass.  
Mrs. W. W. Skinner, by a Friend, Northfield, Minn.  
Mrs. Timothy Higgins, Plantsville, Ct.  
David Fales, Chicago, Ill.  
Victor F. Lawson, Chicago, Ill.  
In Memory of Miss Phoebe F. McKeen, by Miss Phoebe McKeen, Andover, Mass.  
First Congregational Church, Gardner, Mass.  
Plymouth Church, Framingham, Mass.  
Richard H. Stevens, Old South Church, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Richard H. Stevens, Old South Church, Boston, Mass.  
First Church, New Haven, Ct. Four shares.  
Mrs. Horace Cousins, Redlands, Cal.  
Mrs. A. B. Rosa, Cambridge, Mass.  
Mrs. H. Wheeler, New London, Ct.  
Mrs. P. Strong, New Britain, Ct.  
S. N. Williams, Glastonbury, Ct.  
Good Cheer Club, Union Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.  
John McAustin, Union Church, Providence, R. I.  
Ladies' H. M. Society, Union Church, Providence, R. I.  
John E. Trout, Union Church, Providence, R. I.  
Washington Congregational Church, Beverly, Mass.  
First Congregational Church, Brookton, Mass.  
First Church, Sunday School, and C. E. Society, Webster, Mass.  
Mrs. C. C. Harrington, Union Church, Providence, R. I.  
Miss E. L. Howard, Union Church, Providence, R. I.  
Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Second Congregational Church, Rockford, Ill.  
Mrs. L. W. Allen, by Church of the Pilgrims W. H. M. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Congregational Church, Old Lyme, Ct.  
Congregational Church, Reading, Mass. Second share.  
South Congregational Church, Framingham, Mass. Three shares.  
Dr. Edward Spalding, In Memoriam, First Congregational Church, Nashua, N. H.  
Deacon Josiah S. Wheat, First Congregational Church, Nashua, N. H.  
Deacon Stephen L. G. French, First Congregational Church, Nashua, N. H.  
Miss Sarah W. Kendall, First Congregational Church, Nashua, N. H.  
Union Congregational Church Sunday School, Providence, R. I.  
Dane Street Congregational Church, Beverly, Mass. Three shares.

In the list as reported Oct. 17, the \$100 credited to Pilgrim Church, Riverside, Cal., should have been assigned to the Pilgrim Church, Pomona, Cal.

Previously reported 429; new names added above, 91.

## Marriages.

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

ANDREWS—EMERY—In Chatham, Dec. 25, by Rev. D. A. Morehouse, Rev. Samuel B. Andrews and Almira H. Emery, both of Chatham.  
AVERY—BARROWS—In Stonington, Ct., Dec. 25, by Rev. J. O. Barrows, Dwight W. Avery of Norwich Town and Alice Anna, daughter of the officiating clergyman.  
WALKER—THOMPSON—In Saxonville, Dec. 24, by Rev. George Brock, Archibald N. Walker and Ellen M. Thompson.

## Deaths.

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

FAIRBANKS—In Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 15, Col. William P. Fairbanks, aged 55 yrs., 4 mos. He represented the New York branch of the famous Fairbanks Scale Co., his father being one of the original members of the firm. He was in the Vermont legislature in 1886 and served on the staff of Governor Plugree, from whom he received his title.

FISK—In Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 19, Deacon Warren G. Fisk, aged 80 yrs., a charter member and eleven years a deacon of Lyndale Church.

HOWE—In Enfield, N. H., Dec. 16, Nathaniel Howe, aged 84 yrs., 6 mos.

HOYT—In Stamford, Ct., at her residence, Dec. 24, suddenly, of pneumonia, Sarah M., daughter of the late Seymour Hoyt.

## MRS. MIRIAM PRATT JONES.

No Christian that ever lived could have merited more rewards and glories of the heavenly kingdom than she who entered into "fulness of joy" on Sunday,

Dec. 22, just as the peaceful sunset glory of the dying day was filling the earth with the symbols of everlasting peace and rest.

She was born July 14, 1815. Eighty years of consecrated human life! How much this means to God, the All-Father, with his infinite, yearning love! How much this means of beautiful service to the world by this mother of so many! How much this means to us all! "A mother in Israel has fallen this day!" One whose testimony to the faithfulness of Israel's God has never wavered. One whose faith was built upon the rock foundation of God's holy Word. She was eminently a Biblical Christian, and it was this that made her character noble and strong and true to the highest ideals.

As a young woman she is said to have been beautiful in face and manner. There was about her an innate sense of refinement that betokened the true lady and made her very charming to her friends. She was a Miss Miriam Pratt of North Weymouth and a teacher in the Charlestown Female Seminary when Willard Jones, the young theological student from Andover, met her and finally asked her to go with him on a mission to the heathen. Like Harriet Newell and Mrs. Judson, she gave herself with a rare spirit of devotion to the work of foreign missions, and with her husband, who was commissioned by the A. B. C. F. M. immediately upon graduating from the seminary, sailed for Persia from Boston, Dec. 17, 1839. After six years of labor in Persia, it seemed right and best that Mr. and Mrs. Jones should return to America. Mr. Jones served as a faithful and self-denying pastor in Northfield and North Orange, Mass., and in Middlefield, Ct., and Central Falls, R. I., and then again in Northfield, where he died in 1861. Mrs. Jones has since lived with her eldest daughter, who has been a teacher in the State Normal School at Worcester, Mass., for several years.

Be one who owes much to the influence of such a life; one who owes much to the tribute of respect and affection is gladly offered.

MRS. JOSEPH WARD.

## CLUBBING RATES.

For the convenience of our subscribers we have made arrangements with the publishers of some leading periodicals by which we can furnish them, in connection with *The Congregationalist*, at a reduced rate. The postage is prepaid in all cases. Subscribers may order as many of the publications named as they choose, at the prices annexed.

The Century Magazine.....	\$3.60
Harper's Magazine.....	3.25
Atlantic Monthly.....	3.25
Scribner's Magazine.....	2.60
Harper's Weekly.....	1.25
Harper's Bazaar.....	3.25
"Round Table.....	1.60
St. Nicholas.....	2.60
American Kitchen Magazine.....	.75

THE SILVER QUESTION.—"John, can you loan me fifty cents? I must get a bottle of Pond's Extract."

# DOCTOR MILES' Heart Cure Restores Health.

The reader of our literature will learn from our published testimonials that the New Heart Cure restores to perfect and lasting health, those who were given up to die, and that the old are cured as well as the young. The number whose hearts are affected is very large and all should read our free book on heart and nerves. We send it postpaid, or you can find it at druggists. They all sell our remedies.

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A Positive, Perfect, Permanent Cure.

Success for over 50 years tells the story of Betton's Pile Salve, backed up by thousands of testimonials from prominent people. Instant relief on first application—cure in from one to nine days. At all druggists, or mailed on receipt of Price, 50c. per Box.

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## To Wash Black Stockings

as they should be washed, is a difficult problem to the woman who uses ordinary soap. To the woman who uses

**COPCO**  
TRADE MARK.

the perfect soap, it's no task at all. Copco takes out all the dirt—none of the color. Neither shrinks the stocking nor eats it full of holes. Things washed with Copco soap look like new until worn out. Price 5 cents per cake at the dealers.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS.

**DENT'S CORN GUM**

Cures Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. So easy to apply—it sticks fast. Ask for Dent's; take no other. Sold everywhere, or by mail 10 cents. C. S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
Try Dent's Toothache Gum.

**HOOPING COUGH CROUP**

Can be cured by using  
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION  
The celebrated and effectual English cure, without internal medicine. W. EDWARD & SON, Prop., London, Eng. Wholesale, E. FOUGERA & CO., New York

# DURKEE'S SPICES

THE WELL KNOWN "GAUNTLET BRAND"  
EXCEL IN PURITY, STRENGTH & FLAVOR.

# Scott's Emulsion

is Cod-liver Oil  
without the fish-  
fat taste. You  
get all the virtue  
of the oil. You  
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the taste.



## Women and Women only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

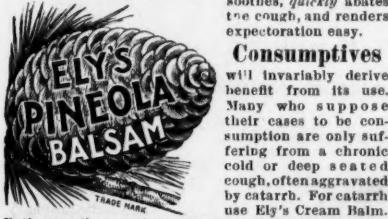
In the form of washes, solutions, etc., for distressing inflammations, irritations, and weaknesses of the mucous membrane, it has proved most grateful.

CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purer and sweetest for toilet and bath.

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### Subscribers' Wants.

Notices under this heading, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Additional lines ten cents each per insertion.

Wanted, a situation as Organist and Director of Music by a gentleman of large experience. Address "Organist," P. O. Box 1944, Boston.

For Sale, a lot of second-hand pews and cushions, suitable for a small church. For particulars address "H." Box 5122, Boston, Mass.

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Mrs. Phoebe Reed, Plymouth, N. H.	3.00
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Mrs. Bailey Bartlett, Orange, N. J.	2.00
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Miss C. E. Betts, Fairfield, Ct.	2.00
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E. W. A. Westboro.	2.00
Mrs. H. N. Kingsbury, Atkinson, N. H.	2.00
The late Lavinia Farham, Winchester.	5.00
Geo. H. Gilbert, Winchester.	5.00
A Providence lady.	2.00
A. F. W.	10.00
S. R. C., Littleton, N. H.	2.00

A home missionary's letter. It represents the feelings of many equally worthy and needy workers on the frontier.

DEC. 16, 1895.

W. L. Greene & Company: Dear Sirs: Many thanks for The Congregationalist Handbook.

I see that this year again is drawing unto a close, and I begin to think if we shall be so fortunate as to have The Congregationalist for 1896. I cannot well afford to pay for it, as my salary (after moving here from —) and taking charge of a school, is less than \$200 a year. And unless The Congregationalist is a great deal more fortunate as a family would be taken away. We think there is no such a paper, therefore we hope and pray that some one will pity us and send us the paper gratis for another year.

Nothing would please us better than to have the good news that we are going to have it. I venture to inclose a stamp for an answer. With heartfelt thanks for past favors, I remain —

ANOTHER HOME MISSIONARY LETTER.

DEC. 24, 1895.

Dear Congregationalist: The end of another year is at hand, and we are still in the same place, trying to support a family and keep up a home and buy on a salary of \$400, with all the incidental expenses, requires very close living, and we have been wondering if we would have to do without The Congregationalist next year. If some kind friend that sympathizes with the self-denials of a preacher's life could afford to send us The Congregationalist how thankful we will be. With many thanks for the past favors, we remain yours —

### CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS DECEASED DURING 1895.

	ADM.
Adams, Thomas J., Amandaville, Ga.	May 17, 54
Beecher, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 28, 91
Bennett, Henry S., Oberlin, O.	Aug. 5, 57
Benny, Reesee G., Marietta, O.	Sept. 21, 5
Bittlinger, John Q., Haverhill, N. H.	Apr. 5, 64
Blanchard, Edw. D., Wentworth, N. H.	Aug. 6, 36
Brown, William, Blandford, Mass.	Dec. 29, 80
Brown, Edward, W. Springfield, Wis.	Mar. 29, 70
Byington, Swift, Exeter, N. H.	May 28, 70
Chrysler, Jeremiah, Blandford, Mass.	Feb. 7, 54
Coe, David B., Bloomfield, N. J.	Feb. 13, 81
Coggins, William S., Boxford, Mass.	Sept. 10, 84
Colton, Aaron M., Easthampton, Mass.	Apr. 30, 64
Council, David, Portsmouth, N. H.	Nov. 11, 78
Cook, William, Hobart, N. Y.	Aug. 11, 36
Cory, Empson, Wadena, Minn.	Feb. 22, 49
Coyle, John F., Beaver, Col.	May 10, 87
Cross, Gorham, Richville, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 61
Curtis, Lupton W., Canaan, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 61
Deulison, Daniel, Pompey, Ct.	July 7, 56
Haan, Cornelius G., Muskegon, Mich.	Sept. 29, 65
Herrick, Elv. W., Pittsfield, Mass.	Feb. 23, 63
Hill, William, Utica, N. Y.	May 1, 60
Hazen, Austin, Richmond, Vt.	May 11, 92
Herries, Henry N., Woodstock, Ct.	Mar. 1, 61
Hilliard, Elias B., Conway, Mass.	Jan. 22, 65
Holyoke, George T., Topeka, Kan.	Jan. 22, 65
Hoover, Samuel D., Worcester, Mass.	Jan. 22, 65
Hough, Jesse W., Santa Barbara, Cal.	Mar. 25, 63
Howard, Phine. R., Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 25, 63
Kirkpatrick, George, Liverpool, O.	Sept. 1, 62
Knapp, George C., Bills, Turkey.	Mar. 18, 71
Knight, Elbridge, Fort Fairfield, Me.	June 14, 12
McArthur, Henry G., Fort Atkinson, Wis.	Feb. 20, 61
McFarland, Henry H., Woodhaven, N. Y.	Mar. 14, 62
McLaughlin, Tompkins, Litchfield, Ct.	May 26, 82
Mathews, Caleb, N. Y., Center, Wn.	June 28, 79
Miller, William, Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 14, 78
Mosher, Adelbert E., Melbourne, Fla.	Jan. 15, 51
Nelson, Geo. W., Ashland, Neb.	Nov. 9, 54
Norton, Franklin B., Pomona, Cal.	Apr. 13, 62
Painter, Charles C., Washington, D. C.	Feb. 1, 61
Parke, Calvin E., W. Boxford, Mass.	Mar. 5, 83
Pearson, John N., Ipswich, Mass.	Nov. 7, 70
Perrin, George, N. Y., Friendships, N. Y.	May 18, 66
Peterson, Samuel W., Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 5, 81
Reed, Glover C., Oberlin, O.	June 17, 64
Roseboro, Samuel R., Clifton Springs, N. Y.	June 30, 62
Rutsted, Henry F., Quechee, Vt.	Nov. 14, 83
Safford, George E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 63
Scudder, Henry M., Winchester, Mass.	June 4, 73
Shattuck, Anna F., New Ipswich, N. H.	Sept. 27, 63
Silliman, Charles H., Pomona, Cal.	Aug. 29, 24
Stoddard, Edward A., Hartford, Ct.	Oct. 26, 60
Stone, Rollin S., Hartfield, Ct.	Oct. 8, 83
Taylor, Lathrop, Wenona, Ill.	Feb. 7, 83
Taylor, William, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 25, 82
Thorne, Richard C., Stamford, Ct.	Apr. 16, 65
Turner, Edwin B., Cawego, N. Y.	July 6, 83
Tuttle, Charles F., Vanderbil, Mich.	Sept. 20, 38
Voorhees, Henry M., Escondido, Cal.	Nov. 22, 53
Webb, Stephen W., Springfield, Mass.	Dec. 13, 74
Williams, Hugh R., Floyd, N. Y.	Mar. 1, 50
Wood, Charles W., Middleboro, Mass.	Apr. 13, 72
Wright, John E. M., Needham, Mass.	MINISTERS WHO DIED IN 1894 BUT WERE NOT REPORTED.

Cutting, Charles, Whitneyville, Ct.

Dec. 23, 84

Average age of sixty-nine ministers deceased, 68. One year less than last year. Twenty-two, nearly one-third, were 80 or over.

CATARRH can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### Colds

### Coughs and

### Bronchitis

Cured by Taking

**AYER'S**  
Cherry Pectoral

Awarded

Medal and Diploma

At World's Fair.

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor for Color.

### EXTRACTS FROM DR. HUNTER'S FAMOUS LECTURES.

No. 6.

#### Why Consumptives Lose Flesh.

The nourishing of the body depends on the power of assimilation in the lungs. No quality or amount of food can add the weight of a grain to the body beyond the lung power of assimilation. The food may be good and the stomach digest it perfectly, and yet the patient lose flesh from day to day. It is surprising how few understand why this is. They suppose that if the food is good and the digestion perfect the patient will gain flesh, or at least hold his own. But such is not the fact. The stomach has little to do with the making of new blood from the food eaten. It is simply a mill to grind and dissolve the foods that their nutritious elements may be separated from the crude mass and absorbed—taken up as a milky liquid—and carried to the lungs to be there endowed with life, changed into blood, and made capable of repairing the wastes of the body. This change is what is meant by assimilation. It depends on the size and freedom of the lungs, and only takes place in proportion to the volume of air we breathe. With large lungs a man is fleshy and strong, because he assimilates or transforms into blood a large quantity of food. A man with small lungs is thin and weak, because he can only assimilate a small quantity. Our weight is fixed by the volume of air we habitually take in at a breath. This we call our vital capacity. Poor food and bad digestion may keep us below this standard, but no dieting can ever make us rise above it.

When the lungs become diseased their capacity for air is diminished, and, to exactly the same extent, their power to make new blood from food is reduced. A loss of flesh and strength must take place. If the disease increases the obstruction to breathing also increases, and the body keeps on wasting or consuming away in the same proportion, and no diet can prevent it.

This is a law of God, and there can be no exception to its operation. You cannot find in all the world a strong, muscular man who has not large lungs and great breathing power, or a man with small lungs and feeble breathing power who is not both thin and weak.

In the light of science, how absurd is the hackneyed promise, so often made by physicians, to build up the flesh and strength of consumptives by food. They have no more power to stop the loss of flesh by food than they have to stop the revolution of the earth upon its axis. The only way the body can be built up is to stop the lung disease which wasting it, and improve the breathing. Accomplish this and nature will do the building up.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

117 West Forty-fifth Street, New York city.

Note—Dr. Hunter's book can be obtained by all readers of The Congregationalist who are anxious about their lungs, by addressing him as above.

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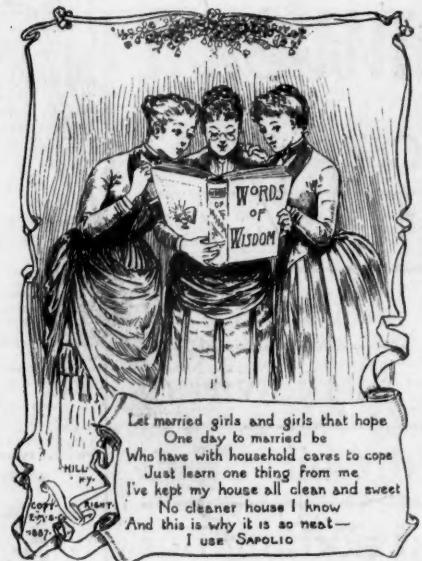
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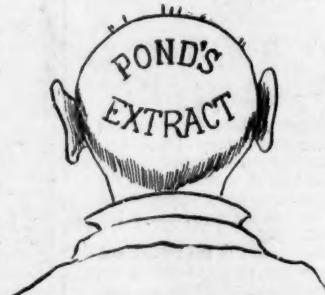
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